FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESYDA AFTERNOON, JUNE 15, 1847. [NO. 1567.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Hugh Campbell, dec'd, on Saturday the 19th of June, the HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, Wagons, Carts, and various parts of the same; Carriage, Gig and Sulky, with harness for same; Milch Cows, Ploughs, Mill Irons, &c. &c. with other articles too numerous to mention.

The above sale is positive and without reserve. Terms made known on day of sale.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r of Hugh Cambell, dec'd.
May 29, 1847. 66-ts

100 CASKS Fresh Thomaston LIME, just received and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
June 7, 1847. 66-3w

Received per Steamer Henrietta, THIS DAY.

A LARGE assortment of Summer Clothing, consisting of drap d'ete, tweed, blue flannel, Linen and cotton Sacks, Dress, and Frock Coats; [illegible] linen and cotton Pants; blk satin, silk, [illegible] embossed Marseilles pique silk Vests.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
At No. 1 Granite Buildings.
June 4, 1847. 66-tf

Received pr. Steamer Evergreen,

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR.
1 qr. cask pure French Brandy,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 do fine Pouchong do.
2 casks London Porter, in pt. and qt. bottles,
3 bags Pepper.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
June 1, 1847. 66-tf

FRANKLIN ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 25th inst., under the direction of the former Instructers.
June 3, 1847. 66-3w

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of a negro woman by the name of LILE, who absconded from me the 21st day of March last, or her confinement in any Jail so that I can get her. She is a tolerable stout negro woman, somewhat of a dark complexion, broad face, wide between the eyes, high cheeks, &c. She will no doubt make her way to Stokes county, as she has some children in the neighborhood of Mrs. Zigler's. Lile was sold at the sale of Zeger, dec'd, and Joseph Fry bought her, and then sold her to James P. Smith, and I got her from Smith, &c. She has a husband somewhere above Lexington, so she says.

N. HARRIS.
Harrisville, Montgomery co., N. C., } 66-4w
May 22, 1847.

Just Received at S. J. Hinsdale's,

A FRESH supply of new and valuable Medicines—among which are the following:

Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, and Restorative Bitters.

Designed for, and will cure, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Scrofula, Jaundice, and all kinds of diseases resulting from a disordered stomach or impure state of blood.

Dr. Hull's Worm Lozenges.

The safest, most effectual, and pleasantest preparation before the public, for the eradication of Worms, in children or adults.

Hull's Cough Lozenges.

Will prevent Consumption, and cure all cases of Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, pains in the side, shortness of breath, and all other Pulmonary Complaints. Also,

Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills.

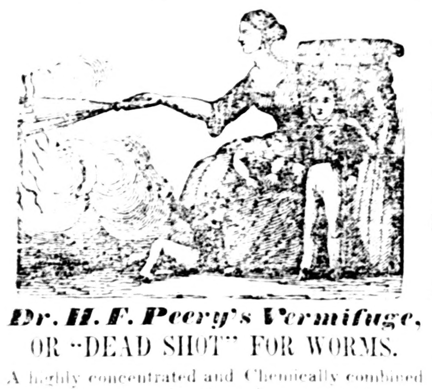
Well known as a safe, certain, and effective cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and all other Fevers. Price reduced to 75 cents per box.

For certificates of recommendation and further information concerning the above medicines, see their advertisements, also pamphlets which may be obtained of the Agents.

☞ The above Medicines, fresh and genuine, are for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and, on inquiry, may be found in almost all the Country Stores in North Carolina and in the Southern States.

Bay Water and Florida Water,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge, OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.
May 27, 1846. 36tf

FOR SALE.

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
20 hhds. Cuba Molasses,
10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. Sugar,
2 do fine Porto Rico do.
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
8000 lbs. Dry Hides,
1000 sides Leather, viz: Sole, Upper, Harness, Skirting, Bridle, &c.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 1, 1847. 65-3w

LABORERS WANTED.

THE highest wages in cash will be paid for 50 Laborers to work on the Telegraph.
Apply to J. L. SHAW,
Braggs's Hotel.
Fayetteville, June 1

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD,

(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,)

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of practising his profession, and with the intention of making occasional visits to the neighboring towns and villages, especially to Clinton, Cheraw, Rockingham, Society Hill, Bennettsville, Floral College, &c. He will also call at any other location which may need his services, wishing to offer those an opportunity that may require Dental operations, to be performed in a manner that will not fail to please.

He deems it unnecessary to enumerate here a long list of references, or of what he can perform, as he can refer to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity in general, and all others who have had an opportunity of testing his skill, and will guarantee to give satisfaction or no charges will be made. He may be found at his office in Fayetteville when not professionally engaged out.

Dr. B. will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of highly approved *Vegetable* Tooth Powder. Also, a Wash for diseased gums, such as inflammation and sponginess, which is companied by recession of their margins from the teeth, and destruction of the alveolar processes, which he can safely recommend to the public. Prepared and sold at his office.

Dr. B. having lately received several certificates, some of which he now avails himself of this opportunity of laying before the public, by special request:

Richmond County, N. C. 10th May, 1847.

Having frequently been convinced of Dr. J. N. Baird's superior abilities as a theoretical and practical Dentist, induced me on his late tour through this section, to avail myself of that acceptable opportunity, and have now the gratification of thoroughly testing his work. I had applied to others, but finding they had merely taken it up themselves, I therefore could place no confidence in them, and resolved to try none other than one who had educated himself at the Baltimore Dental College. I earnestly recommend him to the notice of all who may need such services, as a person well calculated to be an honor to the Dental profession. I cheerfully present him this [illegible].

J. D. SIMMONS.

Mecklenburg, N. C., May 16, 1847.

J. N. Baird, D. D. S. has with entire success, and to my great satisfaction, operated on my daughter's teeth and my own, which I hope will render a lasting benefit. Having so frequently heard of Dr. Baird as a skilful operator, induced me to write to him and have him call upon us as early as possible. Having now fairly tested his skill, I feel that it is only my duty to him and the public to recommend him as a skilful and scientific practitioner of his profession, and every way worthy the patronage and confidence of all who need those delicate and invaluable organs operated upon, not only on account of his professional ability, but for his delicate and gentlemanly deportment. I wish him every success which he merits, and permission to use this paper in any way he deems proper. His obliged friend.

E. B. WILLIAMS.

Availing myself of the opportunity of Dr. J. N. Baird's late visit through this section, and for the valuable services he has rendered me, and entertaining as I do the most commendation, I have resolved to adopt this method of testifying to his skill in the practice of the Dental art. As far as my judgment extends, I am fully satisfied that he has made himself thoroughly competent to practise his profession.

Having inserted four artificial teeth for me, and preserved those of my daughter, gave me entire satisfaction. As one whose dexterous manipulations, ever guided by the most approved scientific theory, is only equalled by his affable, condescending, and gentlemanly deportment.

JNO. McCALLA.
Marlboro', S. C., 20th May, 1847. 65tf

MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS,
CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE Subscriber, lately having become the purchaser and sole proprietor of this well known and pleasant WATERING PLACE, situate in the Western part of Chatham County, and about 18 miles West of Pittsborough, the County seat of said County, will be ready for the reception of company by the 15th of May next.

The qualities of these Springs having been fairly tested by Professor Olmsted a few years ago, and he pronounced them possessing the best medicinal properties, which will be entirely sufficient for at least a visit and experiment.

The accommodations will be of the best character that this part of the country affords; and the Springs being located in one of the most salubrious Districts of Central Carolina, and in a pleasant and moral neighborhood, invalids and citizens of the lower country, desirous of a healthy Summer residence, will find it greatly to their advantage to give this place a trial before resorting to more distant and expensive, but less agreeable watering places.

The Proprietor having been at considerable expense in fitting up his buildings, and making all necessary improvements, flatters himself that he will meet with encouragement; and he intends to spare no efforts to furnish his visitors with every thing that they may desire within his reach.

Price of Board shall be as reasonable as the Proprietor can possibly afford.

ABNER B. MARSH.
Chatham County, April 25, 1847. 62-tf

☞ Wil. Chronicle and Raleigh Standard, tf. and forward acc'ts to Emerson's Tan Yard.

Theory and Practice of Teaching, $1.

OR, the Motives and Methods of Good School-keeping, by David P. Page, Principal of the New York State Normal School.

A successful and capable Teacher in this State says that this work "is entitled to the careful perusal of *every Teacher*."

For sale by E. J. HALE.

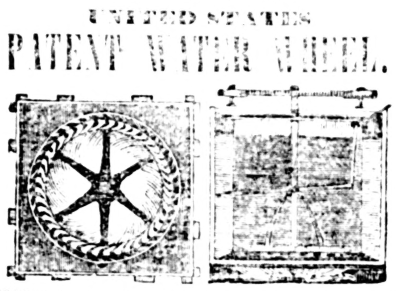
INFAMOUS TRAFFIC!!!
Fever and Ague Patients!!

IS it not an Infamous Traffic for Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and other Merchants, to buy up Spurious, Adulterated, Repudiated and Counterfeit Rowand's Tonic Mixture, at auction, and from irresponsible and swindling medicine venders, for two or three dollars per dozen, and then to sell it to the ignorant and unwary, as the genuine Rowand's "Improved" Tonic Mixture, for one dollar the bottle! and when they well know besides that this counterfeit trash has been universally pronounced worthless and inert, and WILL NOT CURE THE AGUE! I know of no more infamous and dastardly conduct in men laying any claim to respectability or honesty.

Look carefully for the "Written Signature of John R Rowand," on a paper label across the mouth of every bottle, without which "guard" it never can be genuine, however knavish medicine-venders may falsify and try to deceive.

Agency in Fayetteville, N. C. at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
May 1, 1847. 61-11wks

HOWD'S UNITED STATES PATENT WATER WHEEL.



THE subscribers having purchased of the United States Water Wheel Company, the exclusive right of making, vending and using S. B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Direct-acting Water Wheel, in that portion of Virginia lying south of the James River, and east of the Blue Ridge, with North Carolina—This, therefore, is to inform all persons that may be interested in the Water Wheel within said territory, that they hold themselves in readiness to accommodate all persons that would wish their water power improved upon the most liberal terms. Our patterns have been so improved, that a competent Mill Wright could soon put the wheels in operation. The Spout and Gate, for the small Wheels, are all of Iron and fitted at the shop; the shaft and gear are also of iron, and of suitable strength to answer the purpose designed.

As regards the utility of the Wheel, we refer to the certificates attached. There are hundreds of them running at the north, and a few in Virginia. Some of the Virginia certificates are here attached—the northern will be sent to any one that may wish to see them. These Wheels have displaced all other wheels known to the subscribers.

IRA STANBROUGH, who has been engaged for the last seven years in putting them up, feels competent to undertake the most important Jobs.

The price of the above named Wheels has been reduced about one third since the purchase by the subscribers, and we feel confident that we shall be able to give satisfaction to all that order our wheels.

For further particulars, address either of the subscribers, at Petersburg, Va., or Mr. A. P. HURT, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., who will attend to all orders with despatch.

URIAH WELLS,
IRA STANBROUGH.
May 29, 1847. 65-6m

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Ira Stanbrough, of the State of New York, has put in operation for the Battersea Manufacturing Company in this place, one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 7 feet in diameter, with 18 inch buckets, under the following circumstances: The mills contain 2500 Throstle and Fly Frame Spindles, 50 Looms and all necessary preparations, which have been driven by two Breast Wheels, each 12 feet long by 13 diameter, under a head and fall of about 11 feet, but the location being subject to back water, those wheels did not work to advantage. Mr. Stanbrough expressed great confidence in his Wheel, not only that it would obviate the difficulties with back water, but he was willing to guarantee [illegible] $2,000 [illegible] I would recommend this [illegible]

[illegible]
Petersburg, Nov. 1845.

Petersburg, Oct. 1845.

This certifies that the Howd Wheel I put in [illegible] has been in operation [illegible] well and continued [illegible] wheel driven by the [illegible] water, that I have determined to put up another the present season.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

Saxonville Mills, Albemarle co., Va. }
March 15, 1847.

This is to certify that I have had put in at my cotton mill, at the place, [illegible] driving 2,040 spindles, 3 dozen Looms and a section of woolen Machinery, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 5 feet diameter, [illegible] bucket under a head of 25 feet, [illegible] which has been in operation about six months, and from the improvement [illegible] I regard it a valuable acquisition to the establishment.

JOHN TIMBERLAKE.

The subscriber has erected a very large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, and employs some sixty hands, and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Forging Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.

URIAH WELLS.

FOR SALE.

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains complete. Also a Two Horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 27, 1847. 61-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Robert Green and others *vs.* Garrott Parker and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants Garrott Parker and Prescilla his wife, and James Bowdon and wife Jane, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Garrott Parker and Prescilla his wife, and James Bowdon and Jane his wife, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise that the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 64-6w

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,

To be drawn in June, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

[illegible]
$20,000! $10,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 31, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, June 26, 1847.

13 Drawn Numbers out of 75.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,285, 1 of 2,000, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 53 of 500, 200 of 200, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
April 21, 1847. 64-tdpd

Blank Warrants for sale here.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received his Stock of Spring and Summer

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Among which are:

For Ladies' wear—White and bl'k watered Silks; plaid and striped ditto; silk and worsted Barege, (large assortment); French and English Muslins and Lawns; chevre Lustres; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns and Muslins; embroidered and printed Evening Dresses; French, English and American Prints; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; bishop and long Lawns; Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; revered and hem-stitched ditto; French worked Collars, a large assortment; fair Kid Gloves and Slippers; long Cloths and London Sheetings; Silesias and colored Cambrics; corded and grass Skirts; shell, tuck and side Combs; a large and fine assortment of silk and barege Scarfs; Bombazines and Alpacas.

For Gentlemen's wear—Fine French brown and black Broadcloths; fine English brown, blue, invisible green, and black ditto; French Doe skin, and English black and fancy colored Cassimeres; American fancy striped plaid and plain ditto; checked and plaid Linens; Drap-d'Etes; Croton Coating; Vienna and Summer Cloths; plaid striped, satin white striped, and brown linen Drillings; fine Vestings and Cravats; Suspenders; Panama, Leghorn, and fine fur Hats; fine Boots; goat and calf skin Shoes; together with a large assortment of Goods suited to the country merchants' trade.

The public generally are invited to call and examine styles and prices.

The undersigned flatters himself that his stock will compare very favorably, as to styles and quality, with any in the market, and is determined not to be undersold by any that sell goods for a profit.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 27, 1847. 56tf

NEW
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state, that almost every desirable article will be found at the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C. Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
March 30, 1847. 56tf

N. B. Always on hand, a large assortment of SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, from common to extra fine, with all the necessary components. W. C. J. & CO.

NEW
DRY GOODS
Cash Bargain Store.

Save 25 per cent! Save 25 per cent!

THE Subscriber having established himself on Hay Street, for the purpose of conducting the DRY GOODS business on the CASH principle, would most respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and surrounding country, to his well selected Stock of

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

As he is desirous of making Fayetteville his permanent place of residence, it is to his advantage to keep only such goods as will, by *Price* and *Durability*, please, and thereby insure a share (at least) of the custom of the community.

Having been transacting business at the North, which caused him to be constantly in the market, purchasers can rest assured of having shewn them such goods only as have latest made their appearance. His stock consists of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress, White Muslin, and Housekeeping Goods; Shawls; Hdkfs; Gloves; Mitts; Hosiery; and Negro Clothing; together with a lot of Notions, making in all a stock too tedious to enumerate.

Country Merchants will be supplied on terms so liberal, as will, we think, obviate the difficulty of going farther. CALL and SEE for yourselves.

JOHN EASTER, Jr.

North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
May 10. 62-4m

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick (Rowland's) Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their old Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 56tf

JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

SIR George Simpson's Journal of his Overland Journey round the World, $2. Omoo: A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas, by H. Melville, the popular author of Typee, $1 25. Alice Gordon; or the uses of Orphanage, by Jos. Alden, D. D. Tancred, or the New Crusade, by D'Israeli, 25. Illustrated Life of Gen. Scott, 25. Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50. Etiquette for Gentlemen, 50. Flora's Lexicon; Mitchell's Geography, &c. &c. Just received.

May 17. E. J. HALE.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

CRABB on Real Property, 2 vols. $7 50.
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, $7 50.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
April 20.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

McKellar & McRae,
Lumber and Timber Agents and Grocers,

KEEP constantly on hand, all kinds of GROCERIES, Farmers' Implements, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., which they will sell low for cash or approved credit, at the Store formerly occupied by Hall & Armstrong, on North Water street.

Wilmington, N. C., May 25, 1847. 65-2m

NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified and forewarned not to trade for a Note of hand made payable by me to B. J. Crawley, for $200, due the 25th December, 1847, as the same was obtained without any consideration; and also a Bond executed by D. Murchison, Esq. to said Crawley, to make title to two hundred and nine acres of land in Moore county, adjoining the lands of W. Shaw, Esq. and others. The conditions of said Bond have not been complied with on the part of Mr. Crawley.

JAMES RIDDLE.
May 25, 1847. 65-3wpd

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE ensuing Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 1st day of July next.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
June 1. 65-4w

5000 LBS. BACON AND LARD, of superior quality, and 10 hhds. MOLASSES, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
May 31, 1847. 65-3w

In Store and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME, (in good order,)
Plaster Paris,
Roman Cement,
Pure and extra White Lead,
Linseed and Tanners' Oil,
Putty, (in bladders,)
Boxes Window Glass, (various sizes.)
Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
May 31, 1847. 65-3w

WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS
TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE subscribers to the Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a payment of 20 per cent. on their subscriptions will be required on or before the 20th day of June next, and another payment of 20 per cent. on the first day of August next, to meet the demands of the Assignee, who is rapidly progressing in the construction of the line.

The money may be paid to Duncan G. McRae, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

B. B. FRENCH,
W. W. SEATON, } Trustees.
DAN. GOLD,
Washington City, May 21, 1847. 65-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

In Equity,—Spring Term, 1847.

Alworth King and others *vs.* Stephen King and others.

Petition for sale of 80 acres of Land, for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen King, Hardy Moore and wife Patsey, Moses King, Nathan King, and Jethro King, the Defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Defendants do appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the County of Sampson, at Office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

PATRICK MURPHY, C. M. E.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 65-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

William B. McCorkle *vs.* Alexander B. High.

ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant, that the above attachment has been levied on 171 acres of land on the waters of Lane's Creek, as the property of said Defendant; and that he personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff, directing him to sell said lands so levied.

Witness, N. D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

N. D. BOGGAN, Cl'k.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 63-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Townly Redfearn *vs.* Lemuel Parker.

ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant, that the above attachment has been levied on 50 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Thomas Lowry and others, as the property of said Defendant; and that he personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff, directing him to sell said lands so levied.

Witness, N. D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

N. D. BOGGAN, Cl'k.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 63-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

John B. Cottrell *vs.* Lemuel Parker.

ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant, that the above attachment has been levied on 50 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Thomas Lowry and others, as the property of said Defendant; and that he personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff, directing him to sell said lands so levied.

Witness, N. D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

N. D. BOGGAN, Cl'k.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 63-6w

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

RED CLOVER SEED, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Lucretia Henry *vs.* Reuben Henry, William Henry, Jesse Henry, Wilson Henry, Jesse Segoe and Eliza his wife, James Arrington and Jenny his wife, William Knotts and Marinda his wife, Lotty Henry, Elijah Henry, Patsey Henry, Caroline Henry, Berry Henry, Riley Henry, Thomas Henry, Jerry Henry, and Edward Knotts and wife Ann.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Henry resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Thomas Henry to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the prayer of the Petition will be granted, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847, and the 71st year of American Independence.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $4 00.] 64-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

James Hogan and others *vs.* Garrott Parker and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Garrott Parker and Priscilla his wife, and James Bowdon and Jane his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Garrott Parker and Priscilla his wife, and James Bowdon and Jane his wife, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise that the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, Cl'k.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 64-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Farquhard McRae et al *vs.* James Kelly et al.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Kelly, John Kelly and Elizabeth Kelly, and James Kelly, heir at law of Jesse Kelly, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said James Kelly, John Kelly, and Elizabeth Kelly, and James Kelly, heir at law of Jesse Kelly, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise that the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 64-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Lewis Parker *vs.* William W. Davis.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, William W. Davis, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to shew cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the Real Estate levied on and condemned to Plaintiff's use.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 64-6w

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser asserts that the sun's disc, for more than a year, has seldom been seen without spots. During the two months past (April and May) spots have been more numerous and of greater magnitude. It is reasonable to suppose these spots have some influence in affecting and varying the temperature of the weather. A comparison of the sun's image and spots, as they appear on a screen, magnified, have at various times shown dark patches enough, if placed together, to cover a circular area of 50,000 miles in diameter; and it is worthy of remark that some of these spots, or rather clusters of spots, burst forth suddenly and appear for a day or two, and then as quickly disappear, indicating changes in the luminous envelope upon a most magnificent scale. There were, on the 29th of May, six spots on the disc of the sun, varying from 5,000 to 15,000 miles in diameter.

Take 'em all.—A few days ago, at the rendezvous of Captain Chase, in the Tenth Ward, a woman with a chubby child in her arms, appeared, and demanded a sight at the officer—Lt. Goodloe presented himself. "So, sir, you've clapped your dirty sojer trappings on my husband, have you."

"Who is your husband, madam," demanded the Lieutenant.

"Billy McMurtee, and a bould boy he is, so plase ye. But it's a dirty thing o' you, my pretty man, to take him from his wife and children."

"Can't be helped," said the Lieutenant, "It's too late now."

"Then take the baby, too," cried the woman, as she forced the child into the arms of Lieut. G. "Take 'em all, I'll send you four more the day."

Off she ran at a rapid pace, leaving the unfortunate Lieutenant with the *new recruit* squalling in his arms. Doubtful of its value to the service of Uncle Sam, he sent it home by the father.—*Cin. Com.*

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In announcing myself a candidate to represent you in the thirtieth Congress of the United States, I purpose in this address to lay before you, as the only mode by which I can accomplish that object, a full exposition of the principles which shall govern me (in the event of my election,) upon all the leading and important questions of government, it being entirely out of my power, from limited means and professional duty, to visit (if any) but a small portion of the District.

The duties of a Representative in the Congress of the U. S. are as arduous and responsible as the station is high and honorable. The Representative should be conscious from whence this honor flows, and should be mindful to make a just and liberal return to the hand that gave it: looking to the people as the source of all power.

I am aware of my want of that ability, which is generally considered necessary in such high appointments. But have considered that less ability with more honesty in Congress, would be better suited to the discharge of public business; and while the first may be entirely beyond my reach, I shall endeavor to cleave to the latter, as the surest source of reward.

In the exercise of the duties of so high and so responsible a station, I shall view War, in the first place, as one of the greatest calamities that ever befel a country. That although we should strictly adhere to the policy that we should ask nothing but what was right, we should submit to nothing that was wrong, still I should resort to all just and honorable means to avert so dire a calamity. And if after all such efforts, the blow should be unavoidable, then to prosecute it with all the means and energy in the possession of the government, that it might as soon as possible, be brought to a speedy and successful termination. In the next place, I should consider a strictly economical government as the surest foundation upon which our Republican Institutions could rest. An overflowing Treasury is generally a source of corruption, and would indicate strongly the necessity of collecting out of the people, no more tax, than was absolutely necessary for the wants of the government. Let me not be understood here, as denying the right and necessity of protecting all such articles as we produce and manufacture in our country. It is not a matter of course, that because we would protect those articles, we would necessarily raise too much revenue. It is very obvious, that while we raised the protected articles necessary high, we would lower the duty on others, or increase the list of free articles, so as to regulate the amount of revenue intended to be collected. These, connected with the principles of the Constitution, are the three great pillars upon which the government rests; producing in the subject, peace, and plenty, from which all other benefits flow, and upon which alone, the body politic can remain in safety. It is a natural consequence, that war, of long standing, produces the want of those supports which the support of man requires, and has been frequently, from necessity, the cause of discord, anarchy, and revolution.

The other great questions of government, however, are less important within themselves, than the two which I have noticed. For while we are in the enjoyment of peace and plenty, the ways and means to produce and preserve them, should be strictly regarded. That our beloved country has been in a disturbed and doubtful state, ever since the second term of Gen. Jackson's administration, from abuses growing out of the leading measures of government, no one, the least acquainted with public matters, can deny. Events have pushed each other along, in such rapid succession, giving no time for the adjustment of one before another would occur—Threatening the peace and harmony of the government to such an alarming extent, as to create in the minds of the patriot and statesman, the most serious apprehensions in regard to the future. Mr. Calhoun, one of the prime movers in those events, has been made to say, during the late session of Congress, that the situation of the country was portentous of evil, and that the future, for the first time during a long course of public life, was shut out from his view.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, another modern Democrat, speaks in the following manner of the measures of his own party. He said, in a late speech in Congress, that there were times when good men felt that party was nothing, and that country was all. But if what we read in Greek and Roman story, were true, it seemed as if the time was fast coming in this Republic, when probable virtue would be a crime, and to have promoted the glory of the government, would be to insure a man's disgrace, and prepare the way for his own ruin. Surely this was, said he, a day when gentlemen on all sides of the House, should agree to sacrifice their petty post can-differences and feuds, on the altar of their common country, and to resist so monstrous a scheme, as was now on foot, to place a civilian, a politician, over the heads of veteran officers, who have rendered the country the most valuable services, merely because they did not happen to belong to the pure, unsophisticated, Democratic school. Yes, that was the alpha and omega of their offence, said he. We had been precipitated (he cared not by whom) into a war, in which we could not retreat without dishonor, nor advance without a complication of miseries. Was this a time, said he, to place at the head of our national forces a mere politician, who was intriguing as a candidate for the next Presidency? He farther said, that when he looked at what was passing around him, he sometimes doubted whether we should have a next President. If gentlemen went on with their doings and conducted the public business in the way they were now doing, it might well be doubted whether we should have another Presidential election.

These words, fellow-citizens, speak for themselves. They fix upon the President, and some of the leaders of his party in Congress, and in the country, so far as he is supported by them, intentions of the deepest dye; designs of the blackest character, and that by one of his own party, who seem to infer, that being a good man himself, he would leave such a party, as bad men in a bad cause.

In looking over the proceedings of Congress, I find that General McKay voted for this measure, characterized in such strong language by Mr. Holmes, and was, with one exception, the only Representative from North Carolina, who voted for it as a distinct proposition. Then Gen. McKay voted for a measure and done what, Mr. Holmes of the same party said, induced him to question, whether we should have a next President or another Presidential election—meaning, as plain as two and two make four, that the measure voted for by Gen. McKay, tended to a subversion of the government. This shows that Gen. McKay is still disposed to go for the President and his party, right or wrong, and reminds me of a former expression I heard him use, which I will here relate, being connected with his public life. While in Elizabeth, Bladen county, once during Court week, shortly after a session of Congress, I accidentally stepped into one of the Clerk's offices, where I had heard General McKay in conversation with others. He went on to state to them, the force of party, at Washington, by asking them if they did not recollect when he first went to Congress, that he voted once or twice with the Whigs. Being answered in the affirmative, he then said he found out that it would not answer, being spoken of by his party, asking what was McKay about &c. That thereafter he gave a party vote. I replied, well then General McKay you have this day acknowledged that you suffered party to make you forsake what you thought was right and do what you thought was wrong. He replied, yes, Had, and if you were there you would do so too; which I denied, and requested him not to judge me by himself. This is substantially, the amount of the conversation, as near as I can recollect. Now, fellow-citizens, laying all matters aside, is such a man a fit person to be a Representative in the Congress of the United States? If a man can be ruled by the President and his party, is he any longer the independent Representative, we should have? Gen McKay has admitted his subserviency to party, and therefore has given you the best proof of his unfitness.

Fellow-citizens, in the language of Mr Holmes, has not the time come in this country when good men should feel that party was nothing and that country was all? In looking at what has been, and is still passing around you, are you not prepared to say what Mr Holmes has said, that you were almost brought to doubt, whether we should have a next President, or another Presidential election? In my opinion, looking over all the rest, if the abominable act, devised by President Polk, and voted for by Gen McKay, of placing Thomas H. Benton over the heads of those veteran officers, Scott and Taylor, who were so bravely and successfully leading our armies to battle and to victory, had been consummated, well might Mr. Holmes had said, that he doubted whether there would be another President, or another Presidential election.

If Mr Benton had been made Lieutenant General, by his own seeking and advisement, I think it likely he might have reached Mexico, but the revolt which it would have caused in the army and in the country would have shaken the government to its very centre.

The object of this movement was, no doubt, in my mind, to break up our army in Mexico, to defeat the operations of the war, for a while, at least, that the Whigs might be charged with the consequences arising therefrom; as it must have been well known and believed, that all the Whig Officers upon such an event would have resigned and come home. With these preliminary remarks, I shall now enter upon the discussion of those great and leading measures, which have divided the country for some years, and which are now distracting the councils of the nation, to such an alarming extent.

In the first place, I shall notice the currency question, in which is comprised the Bank and Sub-treasury. Secondly, the Tariff or revenue to be derived for the support of Government, either from direct or indirect taxation. Thirdly, the question of Slavery. Fourthly, the public lands. Fifthly, the War; and Sixthly and lastly, the principles of the government, in which is included the Veto power; and wind up with a few remarks upon the subject of Democracy and Federalism, as connected with an every day question as to who is of the one, or the other party.

The Revenue of the government might be raised in one of three ways, either from direct taxation, by impost duties, or it might possibly be raised by a Bank of the United States, owned exclusively by the government. The Bank, however, at this time is out of the question, and particularly such an one as I have mentioned. If the government did not own the whole Bank, enough revenue could not be raised in that way; and such a Bank, if it were constitutional, from the dangerous influence which it might exert over the country, would, and ought not to be established by Congress. A United States Bank upon the whole, as formerly established, I believe has done nearly as much harm as good. It no doubt would furnish the best circulating medium we could have; but the doubts upon the minds of so large a portion of the citizens of the United States as to its constitutionality, the revulsion in trade and commerce produced on the expiration of all the Charters that have been granted, producing much distress and embarrassment from the great opposition raised against it upon constitutional grounds, that to my mind it would be impolitic in the Whigs, should they again get into power, to Charter such an institution, until the constitutional doubts were removed by the People in the legitimate mode pointed out in the constitution.

There are other objections to a Bank of the U. S. as formerly established, which I deem proper here to notice. It gives to the general government the power to Bank it in a State whether the State consented to it or not. It therefore gives the large States power over the small States, and should for that reason be objected to by North Carolina. The money power is a sovereign power, and cannot be divided between the General and State governments. It may then be a question, whether if the general government has a right to Bank it in a State, the State could also exercise that right. It appears to me that both cannot exercise that right at the same time without causing at some day a serious conflict between the money power of the State and that of the general government—operating to the great injury of the People. It is well known that at one time the late United States Bank might have crushed most of the State Banks; and should it have done so, what might have been the result? Can it be safe therefore, again to place the State Institutions in such a situation? Again: such a Bank would have the power of favoring those large States from which it is expected to derive its Charter by accommodating one portion of the community while it restricted its accommodations to others; for it is well known that the mother Bank, having the control over all its Branches, could throw its available means wherever it pleased for accommodation purposes. I think if a Bank of the U. S., should again be chartered, it should not have the power to Bank it in a State, unless by its consent. Still I am of the opinion that a Bank of the U. S. under any form whatever, would be unconstitutional. In the formation of our constitution, which can be seen in the journals of the Convention, a proposition was made by way of a section in the draft for a constitution to give to the Congress of the United States, a power to grant incorporations, which was refused by being stricken out of the draft by the yeas and nays, and therefore I think the power cannot be exercised.

As a good substitute for a Bank of the U. S., I am of the opinion that well regulated State Institutions, owned exclusively by the States, with the States' portion of the public moneys deposited therein for Banking purposes, the States engaging to disburse the public dues within their limits free of cost, would answer a valuable purpose, and no doubt furnish a sound circulation. Against such Institutions, the People would not war, for the reason that all would be equally interested therein, and it might with truth and propriety be called the People's Bank. The great objection against Banks is well known to be the monopolizing power which they exert, and which is thought by the poor to be confined to the wealthy. But when it was known that the property of the Bank would be equally beneficial to all, both rich and poor, a degree of satisfaction would be engendered highly advantageous to the country, giving it a permanent and stable currency, while it would be of vast saving to the general government in the way of disbursing offices.

I know that serious objections have been urged against such Institutions, on the ground that the States are forbidden by the constitution of the U. S., to issue bills of credit. Will it be contended that a Bank bill comes under this prohibition? If so, then the gen'l government cannot exercise the right to issue them, in whole or in part, as it has not been delegated to the Congress of the U. S., to issue bills of credit. The constitution declares that the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the People. This shows that neither the general government nor the States can issue bills of credit—for while it is not delegated to the one, as the constitution requires to be exercised, it is strictly forbidden to the other.

Nor can a State nor the general government do in part what they cannot do in whole. Can they grant a Charter in part to themselves and to others? Can they go into copartnership as the general government has done and the State is now doing to issue bills of credit and thereby avoid the constitutional difficulty? I say no, they cannot. In the next place, can they delegate to others what they cannot do themselves? I think not. The constitution, in prohibiting the use of bills of credit to prevent the evil, which was produced by them, under the confederation, intended that they should not be used again as the same evil would arise no matter by whom they were used. It would be perfectly idle to prevent an existing evil to say that the States should not do an act which it might grant to a set of individuals to do, when the evil would be doubly increased when exercised by the latter. Then if a bank bill is a bill of credit which the constitution intended to prohibit, and the position I have taken be correct and I presume it is, what will become of the Banks and all Bank bills? They are all unconstitutional, and therefore unsound and good for nothing.

I am of the opinion however, that the constitution did not intend, to reach a Bank bill, made payable on demand. For the reason, that the Banks then in operation, continued their business, without feeling that the blow was aimed at them, and again, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the question of the Missouri certificates, with Judge Marshall at its head, goes to establish my opinion. These Missouri certificates, as Judge Marshall observed, were in the very words of the continental bills of credit, being made payable at a future day, to be redeemed in full, by yearly instalments, at the end of ten years. They were declared by the Court, as coming within the prohibition of the constitution, only by the casting vote of Judge Marshall, seven Judges being on the bench. Now with all this, can we have any fears, in regard to a Bank bill, being the bill of credit which was intended to be prohibited? certainly not. Then the States have it in their power, to charter Banks, and I think, should lose no time, in effecting so desirable an object. To say that a State or the general government, cannot issue bills of credit, and to determine that a Bank bill, is such a bill, is denying the use of paper money altogether. It would be, to support a saying of some of the modern Democrats, that the framers of the constitution were hard money men, and intended nothing but the use of gold and silver, which I deny.

I am aware that some of my whig friends, who are deeply interested in the present State Institutions, will dislike the ground which I have taken, in regard to the Banks being owned, exclusively, by the States. In this matter, I can only say, that I look to the great interest of the country, as paramount to all others. I have frequently thought, that a better system to the present, would be, that the State should carry on the Banking entirely and exclusively, and the citizens should employ their capital, in internal improvements. The Banks, in that case, aiding them by loans to effect their objects. I have never thought it expedient for the State to embark in internal improvements, and particularly, not to be associated with individuals, if it could be avoided, for any purpose. It should be recollected, that the association of the State with the stockholders of the old State Bank, caused the stockholders to escape that just punishment which they deserved for an open violation of their charter, on the ground, that to declare their charter forfeited, the innocent State would be brought into the general distress.

I am opposed to the Sub-treasury, as not only giving to the President, more control over the circulating medium of the country, than could be exercised by a host of Banks, and consequently direct influence over the business operations of the country; but I am opposed to it on the ground, that it is in that respect, Anti-Republican, and will not do for the debtor portion of the community. While it would lessen the circulating medium too much, when carried into full effect, it would in that proportion, lessen the value of property, destroy the credit system, which is the [illegible] the poor man, and have a direct and ruinous effect upon their business.

The Sub-treasury in the main, was advocated, for the purpose of gain, and as a hobby to ride into office by those who were out of debt, hoping to gain by the sale of property, that under such an operation must be brought into market, and coming into market would sell for one third or one fourth of its value, many being duped into the support of the measure for want of understanding its operations properly, who will in the end fall victims under the scaffold which they have assisted in erecting for their own execution.

As regards direct taxation, I am inclined to believe, that there is but a small portion of the citizens of the United States, in favor of such a measure, and that portion only to be found in the ranks of the modern misnamed Democratic party. I think the mode established by the government from its commencement, of raising revenue by impost duties, is much more preferable. For while it has never failed to raise revenue enough to meet the wants of the government in a general way, except during General Jackson's compromise tariff, it answers another valuable purpose, of protecting our home manufactories and our home industry, and is likewise an armour of defence in countervailing restrictions upon the commerce of foreign nations.

The Tariff is a subject which has been, and will ever be deeply interesting to the People of the United States. A country so expansive and still expanding, with such diversified interests and pursuits, will ever create difficulty in the adjustment of so important a question. It must and will be one of the most difficult matters to determine in establishing a Tariff, which will give satisfaction, both to the North and to the South. A Tariff for protection is contended by the South, to be unconstitutional, oppressive and unjust, while at the North a Tariff without protection is considered ruinous to their manufactories, and as striking a blow at an industrial portion of the citizens of our country, highly detrimental to the government of the United States. The question of the Tariff appears to be little understood even by many who pretend to discuss it, or I am entirely ignorant of its operations myself. It appears to me that a Tariff of reasonable protection is only to be properly understood to be approved and supported by every true American. To oppose it, in my mind is to support an interest highly beneficial to the People of Great Britain, our common enemy, at the sacrifice of the interest of our own People.—To prove this position is only to show, as every intelligent citizen of the District must know, that labor in England is much lower than in this country. We will say one half, and I think that that will be making it more favorable for England than this country. Suppose then that all the materials necessary for manufacturing purposes were equal in value in both countries, and in that regard I think the advantage would be on the side of England. The yard of cloth, from the difference of the value of labour alone, that would cost the English manufacturer twenty cents per yard, would cost the American manufacturer forty cents per yard. Now without a protective tariff it can be clearly seen that the British manufacturer could bring his goods into this country and sell them lower than it would cost our manufacturer to make them, and still make a profit. In such a case there would be no competition. It would be a ruinous business on our part, while it would be a profitable business on their part, and the trade could not be continued by us, as no man would or ought to carry on a ruinous business. If I am correct in estimating the difference in labor, should we lay a duty to raise the price of the foreign article to forty cents, it would then be no protection, because it would still be no more than the cost of our production.

What I understand by reasonable protection is, that we should lay a duty on such foreign articles that are produced in our country as will raise them when arrived in this country, counting all cost and charges, near or quite to the lowest price at which our manufacturer could afford to sell, and make a reasonable profit. This in my judgement is the only point to arrive at, to insure general satisfaction, and of such a Tariff none could complain, but those who would wish to make capital for electioneering purposes. It would bring the article into our market on fair competition, and would have the tendency of keeping such articles down to the lowest price at which they could be sold. This competition will invariably do. What then are the injuries or benefits to be derived from a protective or unprotective Tariff? Without fair protection our manufactories must go down. It is a matter of importance, as every one must see, that our People should pursue various occupations, working to the benefit of each other. If the matter of climate, soil, distance, and want of the necessary materials, at all points, did not prevent it, one man could not carry on all the different pursuits at once. While some are therefore making Cotton and Sugar, some are making Hemp, Iron, Coal, Corn, Rice, and Turpentine, some are working in the Mines, some are at the fisheries, and others are manufacturing Cloth. Now as long as all these different pursuits receive their equal and proportionate share of labour, neither encroaching upon the other, every thing works well. But as soon as labour is diverted from one to the other, the one from which the labour goes, rises, while the one to which the labour goes, falls, from too little or over production. If you were to take all the turpentine and corn raisers and put them to making cotton, you would see that the cotton business would be soon worth nothing, from an over stock in the market, and the price of turpentine and corn would rise; reverse the thing and the same result would happen to the cotton. Then if you break down our manufactories, you would throw a large portion of our working population from that business upon some other pursuit, which would have an injurious effect. But this is not all the harm it would do. It would in a short time give England the entire control of our market. Having no competitor, prices would soon rise above what they are now, for want of competition; a large debt would be incurred by this country; the balance of trade would be against us; which would necessarily draw our specie from us, and no doubt create great embarrassment in the Government.

When all the Presidents, and heads of Departments, from that period in the history of government, when protection was first introduced, down to President Polk, have given it support, with a strong current of public opinion in its favor, it appears to me to be perfectly ridiculous, and idle, for any one now to be against it. Gen. Jackson in his message of 1832, says in allusion to the Tariff, "In effecting this adjustment, it is due in justice, to the interest of different States, and even to the union itself, that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry, should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufactures essential to the national defence in time of War." Again, in his message accompanying his proclamation, he says, "The majority of the states, and of the People, will certainly not consent that the protecting duties, shall be wholly abrogated, never to be re-enacted at any future time, or in any possible contingency. As little practicable is it to provide, says he, that the same rate of duty shall be imposed upon the protected articles that shall be imposed upon the unprotected; which moreover would be severely oppressive to the poor, and in the time of war would add greatly to its rigors." Can any one speak more strongly in support of protection than General Jackson has? I know no article of our manufacture which is not needed in time of war, and therefore according to General Jackson's own say so, all should be reasonably protected.

The whigs have always been in favor of just such a Tariff, and now stand on the same ground which General Jackson then occupied.

The cotton growers of the South, appear to be the most strenuous opposers of a protective Tariff; but it does really appear to me that the protection given to our manufactories is an equal protection to them, and should not be complained of. It diverts labor from cotton, and employs it in a pursuit which creates competition, for the purchase of the article, prevents an over production of cotton, by a division of labor, and makes a better market for its sale by creating competition. Then the cotton growers, are certainly benefitted by a protective Tariff in an indirect manner. To prove the fact, let the cotton planters take the labor that is now employed in the manufactories and add to it the labor that is now making cotton, and I think in the end of one crop they would be as good protective Tariff men as could be found in the Whig ranks. For while they would thus produce an over-grown crop of cotton, they would have driven out of the market a great rival competitor in the purchase of the article, and the price would fall so low as to destroy an interest in its culture.

I am opposed to the ad valorem principle lately established by Congress. If the duty is laid upon the foreign value, it not only opens the door for great frauds, as in the language of Mr. Haywood, [illegible] that it affords no protection whatever. And again, when laid on the home value, it may amount to a prohibitory Tariff. The foreign value may be low and [illegible] on purpose. A duty might be laid on such foreign value, not knowing what it was, which would not raise the price of the article when brought to this country to what it would cost us in making it. On the other hand, if the duty should be laid on our home value, being high, it would destroy or reduce the profits of the foreign producer so low as to prevent a great measure of their importations.

The mode of raising revenue by issuing Treasury notes to supply the wants of the treasury I am entirely opposed to, and could not vote for it on constitutional grounds. Judge Marshall [illegible] a bill of credit [illegible] intended as money, which is made payable at a future day. The Treasury Notes are [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] prevented from a general use in that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they would increase the [illegible] of the treasury [illegible] the money at once, which would [illegible] the country, and diffuse its benefits [illegible].

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Saturday says:

"Gen. Tom Thumb's Levees [illegible] profit of over $[illegible] [illegible] ing 150 dollars in silver to the pound, avoirdupois, make 58 times his own weight in silver, or counting 52 half eagles to the pound, avoirdupois, makes nearly four times his own weight in gold!"

"During this time, he kissed between 25,000 and 30,000 ladies."

Increasing the Breed.—We copy the following from the last Philadelphia Ledger:

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The Boston Transcript says that Tom Thumb, following other illustrious examples, has wooed a little maid, who has agreed to 'wed, wed, wed,' and in a short time they are to be married. She is in her 14th year, weighs 19½ pounds, and is forty inches high. The united weight of the couple is fifty pounds!

The death of the Marquis of Dalgie, at the age of eighty-three, in Paris, has caused quite a stir in Wall street. It appears that some eight or ten years ago the Marquis deposited in the New York Life Insurance, the Farmers' Trust, and Ohio Trust, nearly a hundred thousand dollars each, and took an annuity during his life, from which he received the following sums annually, viz:

From the New York Life Insurance and Trust	$11,600
From the Farmers' Trust	13,600
From the Ohio Trust	6,000
From the Pennsylvania Annuity	10,000
From the Girard Life	8,000
	49,200

One-half of this sum, amounting to nearly fifty thousand dollars in all, he has received semi-annually; and the conditions were, that at his decease the whole sum originally paid should revert to the companies. The companies are, by his decease, relieved not only from the annual payment of a large sum, but have realized a great profit. The Farmers' Trust have, after calculating interest, received twenty-five thousand dollars; the New York Life and Trust, forty-six thousand dollars, and other companies in proportion. The Marquis was a man of immense wealth. His income was over a million of francs annually. He leaves over sixty millions of francs in real estate; and the bulk of his fortune to a grandchild only nineteen months old. He lived by rule, ate and drank by weight and measures, and regulated all his conduct by the nicest exactness. He calculated to live till he was a hundred and fifty; and if he had, he would probably have broken the companies that had granted the annuities.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Profitable Experiment.—Lady Adren complained of a toothache. All the remedies used on such occasions were applied, but still she found no relief. At length she decided on sending to Edinburgh, a distance of fifty miles from Clydesdale Castle, for a Dentist to extract the suffering tooth; and, when he arrived, she declared that her nerves were unequal to submitting to the operation, unless she saw it performed on some one else first. The few friends admitted to the sanctuary of her boudoir looked aghast at this declaration, each expecting to be called on, but after the silence of a few minutes, and no one offering, she told Lord Adren that he must have a tooth out, that she might judge from his manner of supporting the operation if she could go through it. He appeared amazingly disconcerted; but a few wry faces and serious expostulations having failed to mollify the lady, the obedient husband submitted, and a fine sound tooth was extracted from his jaw; after which, she declared "that she had seen enough to convince her that she could not undergo a similar operation."

"*Paddy*, my jewel, why don't you have your ears cropped? they are entirely too large for a man." "And yours," replied **Pat, "they are too short for an ass!"**

THE MEXICAN WAR.

FROM THE PICAYUNE, JUNE 4.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The steamship Fashion arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having left there on Sunday the 30th ult.

The Fashion brought a small mail, and it is understood that the steamer New Orleans, to sail on the 31st, would bring the principal mails. She is looked for every hour.

Verbally we learn that the Mexicans were busy fortifying the pass at Rio Frio, between Puebla and the City of Mexico.

Gen. Scott, with the rear of the army, was to have left Jalapa on the 29th ult., and would arrive at Puebla on the 4th inst., where it is presumed he will await the arrival of the reinforcements being forwarded to him, before he advances farther.

We have heard a rumor that Herrera has been elected President, but cannot trace it to a reliable source, and we think the result of the election could scarcely be known at the capital so soon.

The State of Mexico voted for Trias. Queretaro voted for Herrera; and Puebla for Ocampo. Not a vote was cast, in any of these States, for Santa Anna.

Santa Anna was to make his entry into the capital on the 19th. [La Patria, a French paper in New Orleans, says that it has information of his entry, and that the populace pelted him, and followed hooting at him through the streets; that he was saved with difficulty. But the N. Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that "the story of La Patria must be taken with many grains of allowance."

From the American Eagle we learn that the *diligence* which left Vera Cruz for Jalapa on the 22d ult., without passengers, but with three trunks filled with very fine dry goods, was stopped two miles beyond the National Bridge and robbed, and then burnt and destroyed. The driver and postilion who accompanied it were released and made their way to Jalapa. This, it is feared, will put an end to the use of *diligences* on the road. The robbery was no doubt the work of Mexican banditti. We come now to a more atrocious act by the same ruffians. We copy the facts from the Eagle of the 29th:

Horrid.—It is with pain mingled with a desire for vengeance that we undertake to relate another massacre of our countrymen in the most cruel and brutal manner. In our paper of last Saturday (only one week ago) we announced the fact that Col. Sowers was in this city as bearer of despatches to Gen. Scott, and to-day we are called upon to inform the public of his horrid death—not with his enemy in front to oppose him, but cowardly shot by those who dared not show themselves.

It appears that he left this city on Saturday last with an escort of five men and Lieut. McDonnell of Capt. Wheat's company, expecting to find the captain at Santa Fe, or at most a very short distance the other side. They arrived at Santa Fe and lodged there during the night, finding that Capt. Wheat had left in the morning, anxious to push forward (although it was ascertained that Capt. W. was some thirty miles ahead) with an addition of two more to the escort Col. Sowers set out for Jalapa. The next that we know of this little party is by the arrival of one of the men, who returned and reported its surprise and destruction. In consequence of the falsity of the greater number of similar stories, Col. Wilson, our Governor, had the man arrested as a deserter. Thus matters stood until yesterday, when developments were made by an arrival from Jalapa—the first that has reached us for a week—tending to confirm our worst fears.

We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who arrived in the morning, and he informs us that at a point about two miles on the other side of *Puente Nacional*, he saw the ruins of the diligence, underneath which was a human body stripped, with the exception of a pair of drawers, and mutilated in the most beastly manner.—This is supposed to be the body of Col. Sowers. Near him lay another perfectly naked and likewise dreadfully mangled. Our informant was assured that five other bodies lay in some thick chaparral a short distance from the road. Now the number of killed, with the man who escaped, exactly corresponds with that of the party which accompanied the unfortunate Col. Sowers, and leaves no doubt in our mind of its destruction.

Our readers will recollect a party of Mexican robbers recently captured near Vera Cruz by a party of amateurs under Col. Banks. Ten of them have been tried for robbing, secreting arms and ammunition, &c. Five have been acquitted and five convicted. The latter were sentenced to four and a half months' work upon the public streets and thoroughfares in chains. Two more yet remained to be tried. We hope this example may be salutary.

The Eagle informs us that on the 28th a party of six Mexicans, coming into Vera Cruz from Santa Fe, were attacked by some of their own countrymen and robbed of all they had about them.

The hospital at Jalapa is filled to overflowing, nearly 800 souls being enclosed within its walls.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. SCOTT.—The Union supposes, that from 2 to 3000 regulars reached Vera Cruz during the months of April and May, and that 4 to 5000 more will soon reach that place,—to supply the loss of the discharged 12 months' volunteers.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S DIVISION.

An arrival at New Orleans on the 2d instant from the Brazos, confirms the news of Doniphan's arrival at Parras, after a march of fifteen hundred miles, with about one thousand men and 16 pieces of artillery. Col. Mitchell, with the advance of Doniphan's command, including a picked party, was expected at Buena Vista on the 15th. Passing through Durango, they took possession of a small fort, one Captain, 21 privates, and 46 stand of arms. The Captain and his men were released on parole, and Col. Doniphan was to furnish them with arms to defend themselves against the Camanches. At Massey he found 125 muskets and 85 lances. The troops fled on his approach.

Gen. Cushing has received orders to join Gen. Taylor immediately at Monterey, with the Massachusetts regiment.—Capt. Edward Webster had been appointed his aid.

Gen. Cadwallader has ordered an election to fill the vacant coloneley occasioned by Gen. Cushing's promotion.

Three men of the Massachusetts regiment recently deserted, and were murdered by the Camanches.

Gen. Taylor has determined to employ the new Texan battalion.

A letter from San Luis Potosi says the hospital there is crowded with Mexican soldiers, who are dying by scores, of starvation and neglect. Even the citizens are suffering for want of the common necessaries of life.

The enemy has evacuated San Luis.—The troops have all left.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.

From the Rio Grande.—We learn from Dr. Holland, a passenger in one of the vessels from Brazos Santiago which arrived last evening, that Col. Jack Hays, with his regiment of Texas Rangers, was at Palo Alto, ready to march for Gen. Taylor's headquarters. They are said to be a remarkably fine body of men.

Col. Doniphan was understood to be still at Parras.

The parting scene between the Mississippi Regiment and Gen. Taylor, we are told, was affecting in the extreme. As the men marched by him to return to their homes, overpowered with a recollection of the high deeds which had endeared them to him, and, with their demonstrations of respect and affection, he attempted in vain to address them. With tears streaming down his furrowed cheeks, all he could say was, "Go on boys—go on—I can't speak."—*N. O. Picayune.*

Shocking Duel.—A duel between two Lieutenants of the Virginia Regiment is stated to have taken place at China, Mexico, in which both were killed. The name of only one is given, Mahan. He was from Philadelphia, where, having raised 51 volunteers, he took them to Richmond, Va. on the promise that he should be one of the Lieutenants in the Company. At Richmond, he had considerable difficulty in securing the office promised him, which was only effected by the Pennsylvanians refusing to embark unless he was made an officer. This led to bad feeling, out of which the duel is supposed to have originated. He was quite a young man, and leaves a wife and two little children, one of them born since his departure.

Captain Edward Webster, son of Daniel Webster, and Captain of one of the Massachusetts companies, who recently arrived here from Mexico, in the hope of recruiting his health, left yesterday for the North. He was the first person, I believe, who raised a company for the war, and therefore comes under the head of Mexican whigs, i. e. whigs who fought in Mexico.—*N. O. Cor. Charleston Cour.*

Col. Jefferson Davis's regiment of 1st Mississippi rifles, and the 2d Kentucky infantry, under command of Major Fry, were at the Passes on the 28th, and arrived on the 5th at New Orleans. The Kentuckians have with them the remains of Col. McKee, Lieut. Col. Clay, Capt. Willis, and Lieut. Powell, of their regiment, and also those of Capt. George Lincoln, all of whom fell gloriously at Buena Vista. Both regiments, Mississippi and Kentucky, were in fine health.

LETTER OF SANTA ANNA.

The Mobile *Tribune* contains the following letter from Santa Anna, translated from *El Republicano*, of the city of Mexico, of May 16.

Official letter of his Excellency the General-in-Chief (Santa Anna) accompanying some intercepted documents of the enemy.

HEAD QUARTERS, PUEBLA, May 13.

ARMY OF OPERATIONS: Excellent Sir: The commandant of the flying revenue guard of tobacco of Orizaba, the Col. D. Juan N. Caraveo, whom I left with his command near the National road, between Perote and Nopaluean, to observe the movements of the enemy and to harrass him when the opportunity might offer, has remitted to me the accompanying documents which were taken from the enemy's mail which left Jalapa for Col. Worth's camp.

Among them you will find the General Scott's proclamation to the Mexican nation, which from its style appears to have been written originally in Spanish and not translated from the English.

This proclamation of Scott's is written with the most refined hypocrisy and with the most infamous perfidy. It is the greatest insult yet offered to the Mexican people, whom it has attempted to lull (*a quien se pretende adormecer*) to make the victim of the ambition of that nation which is the enemy of our race, when in another place it feels no embarrassment in proclaiming by the press and in official documents, that it carries on against us a war of conquest and that this war must be made at the cost of the blood and treasure of this unfortunate country.

Your Excellency will note in one of the accompanying intercepted letters, that Scott, the Inspector General of the United States Army, considers the above proclamation well adapted to aid the views of the invaders.

You will observe, that this letter harmonizes with others which have been lately published in this capital, and which with reason have been regarded by all well disposed Mexicans as more prejudicial for the venom (*ponzona*) which they conceal than the loss of a battle.

But in the midst of the malevolence (*encona*) which Gen. Scott shows he has against me, he does me too much honor when he says that they had been deceived as to my real intentions, and that on account of this mistake his Government permitted me to pass to my country. Indeed, most Excellent Sir, the United States did deceive when they dreamed that I was capable of betraying my country. Before this should happen, I would prefer to be consumed by fire and my ashes should be scattered that not a single atom be left.

Would to God the Mexicans would open their eyes to discover the poison in the golden chalice that the perfidious Scott proffers to them, and that the reply to his proclamation may be one shout of universal indignation against the invaders of our soil. Let a war be made against these without period, that when we may no longer be able, because Providence may may have decreed the subjugation of this unfortunate country, there may remain to our children or grand-children, when the **wrath of the Omnipotent shall have passed, the noble work of revenging the outrages committed by the Republic of the United States on Mexico.**

God and Liberty!

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To his Exc'y the Minister of War and Marine.

The perusal of this letter will not, we should suppose, be very gratifying to Mr. Polk. It will be seen that Santa Anna resents, with great indignation, the presumption, under the influence of which Mr. Polk permitted him to return to Mexico, (where he has been ever since "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" in the most efficient manner,) that he was capable of betraying his country! To act upon such an improbable belief, was, indeed, a most remarkable blunder, to say the least of it—though it is evident that Mr. Polk continued to labor under this "strong delusion," even so late as the close of the last session of Congress, up to which period he continued to urge the passage of the "three million bill," which, in consequence, we presume, of the treachery of Santa Anna, not to his country, but to Mr. Polk, whom he so successfully wheedled, remains to this day, so far as we are informed, a dead letter!—*Rich. Whig.*

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES.

ADMISSIONS OF THE LOCOS ABOUT THE ADMISSION OF SANTA ANNA.—Gov. Aaron Vail Brown, of Tennessee, in a public address to the Tennesseans, declared that Mr. Polk meant no harm by letting Santa Anna into Vera Cruz; "but fellow citizens," said he, (pointing to his head) "*the error was here.*" This was a very delicate way of intimating a weakness in the Presidential "upper story." In the Pennsylvanian, (the Democratic organ of Philadelphia) of Saturday last, we find another admission, which, for its frankness, may well be placed along side this from the Governor of Tennessee, and which, moreover, contains a bit of quiet satire, which although we can hardly suspect of being intended, is nevertheless irresistible:

"At the worst the admission of Santa Anna was an error of judgment—intended for the best of purposes, but so far resulting in nothing beneficial."

From the Cincinnati Atlas of June 4.

Political Casuistry.—If it be giving aid and comfort to the public enemy, and therefore moral treason, for the people of this country, who are the real masters of its government, to scrutinize and condemn the acts of their own Executive agents, what is it for the President himself to give to Mexico the moral and physical aid and comfort of a head to her Government and a leader to her armies? As citizens, the Whigs of this country have examined and pronounced opinions against *the acts of the Administration;* while, as soldiers and patriots, they have, *saying the least that truth warrants*, done quite as much of the hard fighting in the field as the advocates of Executive Infallibility and Passive Obedience themselves. The Whigs have condemned the *Administration* of President Polk, and for this they are denounced as traitors; but President Polk has given back Santa Anna to the Mexicans, to conduct their Government and to butcher (as he did at Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo) more than a thousand of our people, and for this, according to the dogmas of Executive infallibility, Polk committed neither a stupendous blunder nor an act of rank treason. So then it comes to this, upon the premises of our new teachers in moral and political science: That the nature and quality of an act depends on who commits it—whether he be a dispenser of patronage or an independent citizen in private station. "The King can do no wrong"—the President is infallible. Passive obedience on the part of the people *is an irremissible duty;* and all limitation or even scrutiny of Executive powers and acts *is treacherous and impious.* Examination is allowed to those who may approve the acts of the Executive; approval of those acts is patriotism; but condemnation is treason! So that the freedom of opinion, in this boasted Republic, *is narrowed down to the privilege of praising the President,* while the correlative right of condemning him is destroyed.

Such is a fair and logical construction of the grounds assumed by the President and his organs in denouncing those who disapprove *his* acts as "giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

About a dozen volunteers, discharged from service in Col. Price's regiment at Santa Fe, on account of ill health, have arrived at St. Louis. They left Santa Fe in detached parties, the latest on the 21st of April. Every thing was then in a tranquil state. The natives of the country were deprived of the means of doing mischief, even if they were so disposed, having no arms upon which they could rely, and no ammunition. The courts for the trial of the *rebels* had closed, both, at Taos and Santa Fe, and *the sanguinary executions which had taken place under their adjudications* were at an end. The old man at Santa Fe, under sentence of death for the part which he had played in the drama of rebellion, was awaiting the decision of the President of the United States in his case—on a representation of all the facts, as contained in papers which passed through this place some two weeks since.

Col. Price was in command at Santa Fe, which had proved the graveyard for many young and gallant men. Our informants state that nearly four hundred persons were buried there.

St. Louis Republican.

Correspondence Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1847.

You will have observed that Colonel Childs has been appointed Governor of Jalapa, and that in the execution of the duties of that office he has given great satisfaction.

The preservation of the life of Col. Childs, in the storming of Cerro Gordo, was all but miraculous. His garments were repeatedly perforated by bullets, and one of these dangerous little missiles seems to have been particularly chary of doing him any harm, having gone quite out of its way to save the valuable life of the colonel; that is, having ploughed the segment of a circle, and that not a small one, round his body, tearing his clothes without touching his flesh. It would seem as if some men, like Washington, Ney, Murat, &c., bore a "charmed life." Col. Childs has had a respectable share of danger, **having, I think, since the commencement of the war of 1812, been effectively engaged in thirteen distinct actions, and in none defeated.** He is one of the most steady, straight-forward, unretreating, unflinching, reliable soldiers in the army; modest, but invincible; cool and self-possessed, yet ardent and urgent at the moment of a crisis, which he is ever awake to perceive and seize upon; eminent for sobriety, integrity and a sense of justice; a teetotaller in morals and astute in economies. Hence the good judgment displayed by Gen. Scott in appointing him Governor of Jalapa. None could fill that office better. One of the "sanitary" measures of the new Governor was the expulsion of all gamblers from the premises; also, plunderers are rigorously and exemplarily punished. It is now quite time the Government had bestowed on the Colonel the brevet seal of a brigadier general.

"Waiter," said a diner at a restaurant yesterday—"Waiter, bring me a plate of soup, quick."

"Say soup again, stranger," said a Tennessee volunteer, who happened to sit opposite to him, "and I'll give you a Cerro Gordo whipping, I will. I told the old general when I left him at Jalapa, that when I come to the States, I'd lick the first man I'd hear sayin' soup, and I'm damn'd if I don't do it."

It was with great difficulty the Tennessean could be satisfied.—*N. O. Delta.*

The way the Subtreasury works.—Seven hundred thousand dollars in gold was on Tuesday morning dispatched from New York to New Orleans by the Subtreasurer in that city, in charge of Green & Co's express, by the way of Wheeling and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Adams & Co. of New York, Green & Co.'s express from Baltimore to the Ohio river, and Government Subtreasurer were at [illegible] to it.

The cost of remitting this by a bill of exchange, at the present rate [illegible] would be nothing. The cost of carrying, guarding it, and insuring it, [illegible] to say nothing of the risk from robbery and flood. The banks, as depositories of the Government would have done the whole business for nothing!

A Washington letter says this of another transfer:

"Ten days since a gentleman connected with the Treasury went from Philadelphia [illegible] $1,000,000 [illegible] one for New Orleans [illegible] $1,000,000 was sent to the same city [illegible] New York and Philadelphia."—*N. Y. Express.*

New Definitions.—"*Poisoned Weapons*"—Arguments against the Administration.

Mexican Whigs—Whigs fighting in Mexico.

Federalist—All who do not swear by the Union and Mr. Polk.

True Patriots—All who do.

Highest Reward of Patriotism—The Public Printing.

Whole Duty of Democrats—Union of the party for the sake of "THE WASHINGTON UNION."

[illegible]

FROM BRAZIL.

We are indebted to an officer of the Brazilian Squadron, for files of newspapers published at Rio de Janeiro, up to the 21st of April. These papers contain a large amount of the most indignant invective against the Hon. Henry A. Wise, and upon the sanction of his official conduct by our Government, of which intelligence had been received. Insulted and aggrieved, as the Brazilian people consider themselves to have been by the course of Mr. Wise, who, in addition to the threats he has made, has yet had the "*temerity to proffer to teach them good manners and morals,*" has so exasperated them, that nothing short of the recall of their Minister at Washington, (whom they charge with being recreant to his duty) and the tender to Mr. Wise of his passports, it appears, will appease their indignation. The Brazilian Senate had passed a resolution recommending the Emperor to transmit his passports to Mr. Wise. The Emperor, who was then in the country, had been sent for by express, and there was no little excitement at Rio Janeiro. It will be recollected that the intelligence by a former arrival was, that the Emperor had refused Mr. Wise an audience, to deliver a letter of congratulation from our President, upon the birth of the Princess. Upon receiving this refusal, Mr. Wise addressed a letter to the Emperor which is stated to have given great umbrage.

Norfolk Beacon.

Col. Benton has made another speech in St. Louis. In reply to a toast complimentary to the United States Senate, Col. Benton eulogized that body in very high terms, for the influence it was calculated, as it was intended, by its long tenure of office, to exert, in resisting Executive power on the hand, and the stormy waves of excited popular feeling on the other. He said, the Senate had, on three recent occasions, nobly performed this high mission—first, in rejecting the Tyler treaty of annexation, and thereby postponing for two years the Mexican war; secondly, in adopting an alternative proposition to the Joint Resolution of annexation, as it passed the House of Representatives, which, proposing negotiations with Mexico as preliminary to the annexation of Texas, would, if it had been selected by the Executive as the basis of action, have averted war altogether; and thirdly, in resisting the unjust claim of the President, sustained though it was by a misinformed and excited public opinion, to 54 40, and in bringing both the President and the people back to 49, "the line of right," in the Oregon negotiation.

How Mr. Polk will relish these severe and repeated hits at his *wisdom* and *discretion*, on the part of his Ex-Lieutenant General, it is impossible for this deponent to say.—*Richmond Whig.*

Dr. A. C. Denson, (says the Galveston News of the 21st,) directly from Cherokee county, in the vicinity of Shelby, where the late dreadful case of poisoning happened, informs us that the wedding party were probably poisoned by accident, the proprietor of the house having given arsenic in the place of saleratus to make the cakes, pastry, &c. 23 out of 54 poisoned had died, and fifteen or twenty more are considered in a very dangerous situation.

Famine in S. Carolina.—The Georgetown *Observer*, of Wednesday last, says that *there is a famine in Georgetown District*, and that subscription lists will be opened for the relief of the indigent. The population residing from 15 to 20 miles from Georgetown, has decreased 40 per cent. within the last 30 years, from poverty, disease and positive want.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 15, 1847.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Canal.

A MEETING of all who are friendly to this important enterprize, is requested at the [illegible] Hall, on Thursday the 24th inst. at ½ past [illegible] P. M. with a view to the adoption of measures [illegible] Survey of the route.

June 15, 1847. 67-2w

[illegible] of our Rail Road.—The Wilmington Journal mentions "a startling rumor," that [illegible] capitalists from Boston were in North Carolina for the purpose of completing negotiations [illegible] building of a Rail Road from Raleigh to [illegible] Camden; and that they had already [illegible] the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, [illegible] to purchase the Raleigh and Gaston [illegible].

[illegible] having thus come before the public, [illegible] state it as our belief, that *there is a good [illegible] to the aforesaid startling rumor.* [illegible] it is pretty well known that Boston capitalists have visited this State for the purpose indicated, [illegible] they will very probably engage in the [illegible]. We do not know whether they have purchased the Portsmouth Road, though it is quite possible they have. Upon that point we have no information. We think it quite probable that they will purchase the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road at a profit to the State. Of course if they do, they will re-lay it with the most substantial iron, put the best sort of cars and locomotives upon it, and make it worthy of that great amount of travel which it is sure to command, when the [illegible] from South Carolina to Virginia shall be completed.

To accomplish all this, the people in Fayetteville, and upon the whole line, from Raleigh to [illegible], will of course have to put their own shoulders to the wheel, as we believe they have [illegible] to do, whenever they could see, as [illegible] prospect of sufficient aid from abroad to [illegible] efforts of any value.

We [illegible] congratulate our readers upon that [illegible]. We notice also with pleasure the [illegible] of a meeting to procure a Survey of [illegible] work of equal or even more importance to [illegible], the accomplishment of which we think [illegible] greatly promoted by the first stroke upon [illegible].

The Wilmington Journal [illegible] not probably its cost. But as [illegible] seems to have been done to speed up those [illegible] and can mislead nobody, we shall not quarrel with it.

F[illegible] of July.—We learn that Warren [illegible], Esq. has been selected to read the Declaration of Independence, and the Rev. John J. B[illegible] to deliver the Oration, in this town on the ensuing Anniversary.

Mr. Hall's Address.—We copy from the Wilmington [illegible] the address of Mr. Hall, Whig Candidate for Congress, to the voters of this District. [illegible] in the Chronicle's [illegible] Second page.

Mr. Hall proposes to visit this place some time [illegible] month.

[illegible] Censure of Gen. Taylor.—The [illegible] party of Gen. Taylor has driven a [illegible] of the 110 Locofocos, who voted to [illegible] in Congress into the Censure of Gen. [illegible] making excuses for the [illegible]. What these excuses are generally [illegible]. The Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, now a candidate [illegible] Halifax District, which [illegible] opponent, Mr. [illegible], with voting [illegible] asserted that no censure [illegible]. This was a bold move, and was [illegible] upon a supposition of extreme [illegible] among his constituents. What were [illegible]? A resolution to thank Gen. Taylor, his [illegible] for their courage, skill, [illegible] good conduct, in storming the city of Monterey, defended as it was by a force of more [illegible] number, and protected by [illegible] fortifications," was offered on the 29th [illegible] by Mr. Cocke, a Whig member from [illegible]. *Objection was made to its reception!* [illegible] the yeas and nays were taken [illegible] resolution was received, by a vote of 150 [illegible]. Among those who voted against its reception was Gen. McKay of this State. Mr. Jacob [illegible] of Miss. then moved to amend the resolution by adding the following:—

"*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall [illegible] into an approbation of the terms of [illegible] of Monterey."

Mr. Leake, a Locofoco from Virginia, desired [illegible] after the word "approbation," the words, "[illegible]," but *one objection being* [illegible], the Speaker decided that it could not be [illegible]. And then the amendment of Mr. Jacob Thompson was adopted, 110 to 70.

It would be an insult to the understanding of [illegible], to offer any argument to prove that [illegible] was a proceeding designed to convey a [illegible] on Gen. Taylor. And it appears to us [illegible] Mr. Daniel must have been either exceedingly [illegible] of perception, or utterly deficient of proper [illegible], if he failed to detect both the intention [illegible] of censure. The fact is, that the [illegible] was denounced in the House as "a direct [illegible] on Gen. Taylor," and was an insult rather [illegible] a "compliment" to him. Yet Mr. Daniel [illegible] not rise on that occasion to declare that "no [illegible] was intended"; Nor did Mr. Jacob Thompson [illegible] other member then disavow such an [illegible]. It is only since the public indignation [illegible] to visit these "respect heroes" with its [illegible], that they have discovered that "[illegible] was intended." We trust that the [illegible] will not save them, but that they [illegible] the [illegible] fruits of such an attempt to strike at the hero who has endured unexampled [illegible] and encountered unnumbered dangers, and reaped unparalleled glory, in the service [illegible] country.

Among the 110 who voted for Mr. Thompson's [illegible], we find the names of Messrs. Biggs, Daniel, McKay, and Reid. Among the 70 who voted [illegible], were Messrs. Barringer, Dockery, and [illegible]. Messrs. Dobbin and Clarke were absent.

Those who wish to find the whole history of this [illegible] of censure, may consult the "Congressional [illegible]" published by Blair and Rives, pages 293, [illegible], 391, 400, 401, 433, 474, 558.

H[illegible].—It is a well known fact, that the vegetable world derives much of its nutriment from [illegible] atmosphere, through the leaves. But it has [illegible] generally considered how greatly promotive of health is this absorption of the richest or [illegible] poisonous portion of the atmosphere, the malaria. A writer in a late Charleston Courier gives [illegible] examples, within the knowledge of gentlemen of that city, of the freedom from disease in [illegible] specified situations, so long as belts of trees [illegible] permitted to remain between the dwellings [illegible] the contiguous swamps, fields, rivers, and [illegible], and the immediate and fatal effects of the [illegible] of those trees.

The writer mentions instances where trees for [illegible] 200 feet of space around the dwelling, preserved the health of the inhabitants in very unhealthy situations.

This is an important subject, and addresses itself to all men, as well in regard to the beauty imparted to their residences, as to the health and lives of themselves and their families.

Gen. Taylor.—The Union publishes a General Order of Gen. Taylor, embodying a despatch from the War Department, conveying the President's "high appreciation of the distinguished services" of the General and his army in their "brilliant success" at Buena Vista.

Political Resurrection.—Ex-President Tyler has so emphatically passed out of the eye of the public, that his sudden appearance in the columns of the Richmond Enquirer a few days ago, produced quite a ghost-like effect upon the public,—except that the public is rather inclined to laugh at the solemn protestations of his ghost-ship, that he really is alive! His professed object in thus revisiting the scene, is to clear his skirts of an imputation that he was wrought upon by certain speculators in Texas lands and Texas bonds, to annex to our Union that fruitful source of war and all its evils. This he utterly denies. He says that he was not in the company, nor under the influence of these speculators; that he knew no such people; and that no such people knew aught of what was going on—the whole negotiation being conducted with the utmost secrecy, as he says.

To this astounding statement, the Richmond Whig replies, that Messrs. Upshur and Gilmer, two of Mr. Tyler's Cabinet, engaged in the negotiation of the Treaty, were themselves "*very large* speculators in Texas, and that they strongly and incessantly urged the measure," and that several other large speculators, whose names can be given, were in constant communication with Mr. Tyler on the subject. The whole thing, moreover, was so well known, that Mr. Botts spoke of its progress and denounced it in a speech at Richmond, nineteen days before it was promulgated at Washington.

Mr. Tyler goes on to boast of "his own integrity," of the prodigious success of his administration, and even of the weakness of his administration in the number of its partizans on the floor of Congress! Certainly an odd cause of self-gratulation. He consoles himself that "impartial history will not fail to write a faithful account of all his actions." In this he is either not so honest or not so 'cute as the Irishman who said that "Justice was the very thing he didn't want."

Mr. Polk's Free Pass to Santa Anna.—The Pennsylvanian, in an article which we find copied into the Union, compares the admission of Santa Anna into Mexico with the terms granted by Gen. Taylor to the Mexican army at Monterey. "He that assails the one," says the Pennsylvanian, "may with equal justice assail the other." And, "Mr. Polk gave to Mexico a general and Gen. Taylor gave to Mexico an army."

There is some slight difference in the cases, though it may not be perceptible to the eyes of these rabid defenders of every act of the Administration. Santa Anna, Almonte, and several others, admitted to be the most able generals and statesmen of Mexico, were out of that country, and the coast being blockaded by our navy, they could not return without the permission of our authorities, or great personal risk to themselves. Indeed, so apparent was this, that they neither attempted to return, nor ever dreamed of asking permission to do so. But President Polk determined that they should go back, and so sent a messenger to Santa Anna at Havana, to arrange it all. Orders were accordingly given, as Mr. Polk himself says, to the Commander of the fleet, not to obstruct his return. In due time he arrived off Vera Cruz, the Commander of our squadron at once gave him permission to land, and thus he and his party entered the city of Vera Cruz. His arrival soon inspired the Mexicans with enthusiasm. He set to work to raise troops and money, to remove dissensions, and to unite the whole people of Mexico as one man against the United States. He succeeded. He raised a great army, met Gen. Taylor's small band at Buena Vista, and though he was defeated, by what may well be called the miraculous power of Taylor's presence, yet he killed and mutilated hundreds of the bravest and best men of which our country could boast. Again he raised a large army, and again there fell at Cerro Gordo five hundred of the gallant spirits whom Scott led to that mountain pass.

These are the results of the free pass given to Santa Anna by President Polk.

Now what did Gen. Taylor do, that deserves to be assimilated to this fatal mistake?

With a force not more than half that which garrisoned the strong fortresses of Monterey, Gen. Taylor had maintained the desperate contest for three days. He had captured several of their strong holds, but the stoutest yet remained in the enemy's possession, who held it with a vastly larger force than Taylor could bring against it. Yet the enemy applied for terms of surrender. Gen. Taylor at first required him to surrender unconditionally. This was peremptorily refused. The fight must go on, or more favorable terms be granted. If the battle were to be continued, Gen. Taylor had no doubt of his final success in capturing Monterey; but he knew that it would be attended with the loss of hundreds more of his gallant little army. He knew, besides, that he could not prevent the great body of the Mexicans from marching out of the city and making their escape, whenever they should choose to do so. And he knew, also, that if the enemy surrendered themselves prisoners of war, he neither could spare the force to guard them to the United States, nor had he been furnished by the Administration with provisions to feed them. Indeed his own men had but a few days' supply of provisions. What better could he have done, therefore, than to spare the further effusion of blood, and let the enemy march off as he would have been obliged to do sooner or later?

And yet this is compared with the voluntary offer of Mr. Polk to San Anna and his associates to return to Mexico!

There is, as we have heretofore stated, a view of this transaction which strikes us as even more discreditable to the Administration, than if they had really intended to furnish Mexico with an able General. It is, that Mr. Polk should have counted upon the *treachery* of Santa Anna, as a motive for permitting his return. The idea that we should send a man to the enemy's country, to profess devotion to her cause, at the same time that he was to be laboring secretly and underhandedly on our side, strikes us as being a step that no other President than James K. Polk would ever have taken. It looks like trickery of the meanest kind; and could not reasonably have been expected to succeed; for if Santa Anna was base enough to enter into such a plot against his own country, he certainly could not be honest enough to be relied on to keep faith with him who thus tampered with his honor.

The first election of Judges by the People, under the new Constitution of New York, took place last week; and strange to say, the vote was only about half as large as usual. The Locofoco candidates generally succeeded, of course—a thin vote being almost always a Locofoco victory. Strange that the people, who turn out in full strength to vote for a political officer, should stay at home, indifferent to the choice of the most important of all officers—those who may either keep pure, or make corrupt, the very fountains of justice. This system of destroying the independence of the Judiciary, is the very worst step in the "Progress" of Locofocoism.

Dividend.—The Merchants' Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last six months.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

Chapel Hill, June 10, 1847.

Dear Sir: As we all up here possess a natural anxiety to see what others think and say of us, I read your account of all that happened at the University last week with interest. There is only one statement which I think it will be very proper to correct. President Polk did call himself a "*Beneficiary of the University*," but only as one who had received benefit from the instruction given him. The *peculiar* sense now given to that term, here, was unknown to him. He was not one of those who received their education gratis; for there were none such in his day. This favour has been granted but of late years. The mistake was a natural one to the students now here, and I heard of it the day after the President used the expression. Mr. Secretary Mason also said that he was 7½ years in receiving his education here, and I learn that he was understood as having suffered repeated *disappointments*. But in his day there was a preparatory school, and this he attended. In the 15 examinations that he underwent while here, he, without fail, received the first distinction. So the length of time that Mr. Mason spent in connection with the University by no means classes him with one who is now at the University."

The University.—From a communication in the Register we add a few particulars to the hurried notice in our last of the late Commencement.

The annual meeting of the Association of the Alumni was held on Wednesday in the College Library. The attendance of members was well calculated to excite a just pride in the character and usefulness of our University. There were assembled as sons of this Institution, the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, Gov. Graham, Ex-Governors Branch and Morehead, Judge Battle, Treasurer Hinton, Hon. J. H. Bryan, Mr. Thomas J. Green, of Va., Professors Green and Hooper, Messrs. Bingham, Craige, Courts, Calvin Graves, Osborne, Jeffreys, and many others, most worthy of the connection.—Gov. Morehead took the Chair, as President of the Association. Many new members were admitted. Among other business, Judge Mason arose and having made a handsome allusion to the debt he, as well as the other members of this Association, owed to the labors of the late President Caldwell, moved that a subscription be set on foot for the purpose of erecting such a monument to his memory, as might testify the sense which all have of their obligation to his unwearied exertions and eminent ability. The motion passed unanimously, and it having been subsequently determined to limit the subscription to three dollars, as the largest amount any subscriber should be allowed to pay, the sum of two hundred and ten dollars was collected during the day of Commencement, the name of President Polk heading the list.

Obituary notices of the late Dr. John Hill, of Wilmington; William A. Bell, of Eutaw, Ala.; and William F. Brown, of Missouri, were handed in and placed in the archives of the Association.

On Commencement day, Gov. Swain read a Report of the Scholarship and deportment of the several Classes, from which the following is an extract:

"The First Distinction in the Senior Class was assigned to Messrs. Pettigrew and Ransom, in the order of their names. The Second to Messrs. Alston, Coleman, Erwin, Howerton, Pool and Winborne. The Third to Messrs. Battle, Gunn, E. Hall, Kindred, Levy, Lucas, Manly, Norcom and Shober. "The average number of attendances required of each Student upon the scholastic and religious exercises, is about 1400 a year, or 5600 during the complete Collegiate course of four years. Mr Ransom is the only member of the Graduating Class who has never been absent during that period. Mr. Cansler has been absent once from Prayers and once from Recitation. Mr. Alston never failed in the performance of any duty during the first three years and a half of his Collegiate course, but was absent nine times from Prayers during the last term of the Senior year. Mr. Levy has been absent fourteen times from Prayers, six times from Recitation, and once from Divine Worship, in four years, and all of these, except three absences from Morning Prayers, were occasioned by sickness. Mr. Winborne has been twice absent from Prayers; and Mr. Coleman seven times from Prayers, and four times from Recitation, during the three years that they have been members of this Institution. The next most punctual were Messrs. Berry, Pettigrew, Pool, Gunn, Norcom, Hines, Battle, Erwin, Tate, E. Hall and Howerton, in the order of their names. Messrs. Alston, Battle, Berry, Erwin, Gunn, Lankford, Norcom, Pettigrew, Pool, Shober and Winborne, have not been recorded on the Conduct Roll for any act of indecorum at any of the stated exercises of the Institution, and their entire course with scarcely an exception, in the case of any one, is believed to have been characterized by marked and exemplary propriety."

In the Junior Class, the First Distinction was assigned to Messrs. Gales and J. Wilson; the Second to Messrs. Baskerville and Mangum.

In the Sophomore Class, the First Distinction was assigned to Messrs. Battle, Hale and Robinson; the Second to Messrs. Haigh, James M. Johnson, Lucas, and B. Whitfield.

In the Freshman Class, the First Distinction was assigned to Messrs. Johnson and S. Whitfield, in the order of their names; the Second to Messrs. Chalmers and Smith.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Messrs. John Heritage Bryan, Jr. of Charlotte; Burton Craige, of Catawba; Charles F. Dewey, M. D., of Raleigh; Robert Paine Dick, of Rockingham; Dennis Dozer Ferebee, of Pasquotank; William White Harriss, M. D., of Wilmington; James H. Headen, Esq. of Chatham; Angus R. Kelly, of Moore; James S. Johnston, of Warrenton; John Wesley Long, M. D., of Randolph; Peter King Rounsaville, of Lexington; Walter Leak Steele, of Richmond; John Lee Williamson, M. D., of Caswell.

The visitors at Chapel Hill can scarcely fail to have a pleasant recollection of President Polk.—The character which he chose to support—that of an unpretending citizen of a mighty Republic—was well calculated to set off to the height his best traits. The total absence of all parade, the sincere and unassuming courtesy with which he reciprocated every attention which he received, have left very pleasant impressions of his character as a private gentleman. It was a subject of general concern, that his silvered hair and care-worn features seemed to denote a life of incessant toil and perhaps suffering. His appearance is that of a man above sixty years of age.

Judge Mason also carries away many hearts from Chapel Hill. His appearance is that of a Virginian of the best days of the Old Dominion. His frank, generous temper, the interest he displayed in all the exercises, and his evident willingness to be pleased with the efforts of the younger sons of his *Alma Mater*, elicited many expressions of esteem among those who attended the Commencement of 1847.

With that of other distinguished strangers, the presence of Mr. Thomas J. Green, of Halifax, Va., was greeted with great pleasure. At College, he was reputed the genius of the Class in which the President graduated. Since he left College, he has preferred the quiet life of a private citizen to the conflicts, poignant pleasures and bitter disappointments attending the career of a politician; and the argument in favor of his choice, gained from a comparison of his thoughtful, tranquil expression, with the anxious countenance of the President of the United States, perhaps the most successful politician of his day, is decided, if not altogether decisive. As the two gentlemen sat on the rostrum together, a stranger might have thought their ages separated by an interval of more than twenty years.

A letter from Washington to a N. York paper says,

"Mr. Polk and lady seem to aim at "free trade" in religious matters, for, though staunch Presbyterians, they attended church at Raleigh in the morning with the Episcopalians, in the afternoon at their own, and at night with the Methodists. All friends of the Sabbath will learn with pleasure and approbation that the President made all his arrangements, going and coming, so as to honor that day. To say the least, there has generally been much unthoughtfulness in our public men on this point.

A New Law Manual.—A leading member of the Newbern Bar proposes to publish early in the Fall, a work on the plan of Haywood's Manual, embodying a Revisal of all the Public Acts passed by our Legislature since the publication of the Revised Statutes in 1836, with statements of decisions of the Supreme Court, references, and notes.

Mr. Benton has again declined the nomination of a County in Missouri as a candidate for the next Presidency. He says he is in favor of a Northern Democrat. (Of course he means Silas Wright.) As usual, he scolds at Mr. Calhoun.

Gen. Pillow.—Col. Haskell, Lieut. Col. Cummings, and fifteen other surviving officers of the 2d Tennessee Regiment, have published a long statement of the shocking ignorance and inefficiency of Gen. Pillow, by which their regiment was hurried into the very jaws of death, at Cerro Gordo, unsupported by the presence of any of the other three regiments who belonged to Pillow's division, or even by his own presence. By his ignorance, they were thrown into battle in reversed ranks, the front rank in the rear, and the right of the regiment converted into its left. They marched, according to order, up to within 40 yards of the enemy's guns, from which they did not retire until 89 of their number, out of less than 400, had been killed and wounded, among them every field officer but the colonel, and four captains, and a number of lieutenants. There were 7 pieces of artillery and 1500 muskets pouring showers of bullets in their faces, from behind three forts, which served as a perfect protection from so small a force as theirs.

And during all this time, Gen. Pillow and the other three regiments were quietly posted in a secure place, out of harm's way!

This is a more fatal instance of Pillow's ignorance of military affairs than he exhibited in cutting a ditch on the wrong side of his fortification at Camargo! This made him the laughing-stock of the army; that has called down on his head curses, both loud and deep, from the gallant Tennesseeans, whose companions were sacrificed by his ignorance.

This Gen. Pillow was a law partner of President Polk's, in Tennessee. He was first appointed, from private life, a Brigadier General, last year; and next, after his ditch exploit, promoted to be a Major General, thus outranking every officer, except Scott, in that division of the army. Generals Worth, Twiggs, Kearney, Jessup, Brooke, Arbuckle, besides all the veteran Colonels and Majors who have seen service from the war of 1812 down to this time, are outranked by this Court Favorite. His promotion to the rank of Major General is represented to have produced a storm of indignation when it was heard of at Jalapa, a few days after the battle of Cerro Gordo.

It is proper to add, that the Tennessee officers who sign the statement we have briefly described above, belong to both political parties, and are therefore actuated by no hostility to the Administration in thus exposing the incompetency of one of its pets.

High prices of Bread.—If one may believe the Locofocos, (as we certainly do not,) the present enormous prices of Flour, Corn, &c. are the result, *principally*, of the Tariff of 1846. If it were so, to how much credit would the party be entitled from the merchant, the mechanic, the day laborer, and all others who are not *producers* of wheat and corn? Upon the poor, these high prices certainly bear most heavily. And yet the Locofoco party profess a peculiar devotion to the interests of the poor!

No man of common sense can doubt, that the high prices are the result of the failure of crops in Europe, as the high price of cotton is owing to the short crop in this country. But the Locofocos will have it that it is mainly owing to their free trade tariff!

The Wilmington Journal has [illegible] at the benefits of free trade, which [illegible] starving people of England to buy our wheat and corn without paying an enormous duty. The Editor has doubtless forgotten the sliding scale of duties on these articles, making them always admissible free of duty when prices rose to any thing like what they now are. The poor of England are not indebted to free trade for the exemption, but to those sentiments of humanity and policy which existed before the free trade humbug was invented.

A letter to the Editor, from a gentleman who has travelled through several counties in middle North Carolina, says,—

"All over the Country the people are indignant at President Polk on account of the Mexican War. They denounce him for his evil policy in involving this Country in a ruinous and expensive war, in which many of our bravest men have lost their lives; and by which an enormous national debt will be contracted, without any prospect of advantage to these United States. It is evident that Polk's Administration is losing caste every day."

Major Jas. O. Law, a distinguished citizen of Baltimore, of which he was recently Mayor, died a few days ago of what is called the "ship fever," a disease of which many of the poor emigrants arriving in this country have died—originating, it is said, in the crowded condition in which they are packed in the ships, and the wretched and insufficient food with which they provide themselves for the voyage. Major Law contracted the disease in consequence of his ministering to the comfort of some of the poor emigrants.

RAIL ROAD ITEMS.

The Boston papers inform us that the last week's receipts on the Western Mass. Railroad were over $27,000, being the largest week's business ever done on the road. The prosperous condition of the road has carried up the value of the stock, and the sales last reported were $108 per share for $100 paid in.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has also been doing a very large business. The receipts of the month of April, were about $320,000.

The receipts during the first three weeks of the month of May, on the several State Canals of New York were $540,142 31, being an increase of $58,368 02, over the corresponding period of 1846.

The Stockholders of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company held their annual meeting on Tuesday last in Petersburg. The receipts upon this road last year were $86,310 29, being an increase of $17,142 22 over those of the year before.

It was supposed, when the road was built from Charleston to Hamburg, that 10 passengers each way might pass daily, which would be over 3,000 per annum; but this was found vastly below the reality—they rose rapidly in numbers to 1824, when they were 26,649; 1834, 34,283; 1836, they were 39,219; 1837, they were 41,554; in 1838, 44,487. They then fell off in the time of distress as low as 29,279, but rose again, as the country recovered until 1844, they were 54,146; in 1845, they were 56,785; in 1846, 64,136, and so far in 1847, for the four first months, show 35,033 against 28,466, for the corresponding four first months of 1846.

Executive Appointment.—William R. Walker, Esq., of Rockingham, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency, Gov. Graham, with the rank of Colonel, in the place of Col. R. T. Paine, appointed to the command of the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, in the service of the United States.—*Raleigh Register.*

Federal Court.—The United States' Court for the District of North Carolina, met in this City on Monday last, and adjourned on Tuesday. Judge Potter was alone in attendance, Judge Wayne not having reached here. But little business was done. A man, by the name of *David Rogers*, of Buncombe, was convicted of passing counterfeit gold coin, and sentenced to a fine of one dollar, and six months imprisonment. From the facts developed on the trial, it would seem that there is a systematic organization in some of the Mountain Counties, for the uttering and circulation of base money, and that they have regular Officers for managing their operations. The conviction of *Rogers* should operate as a warning in time.

Raleigh Register.

Postscript.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.
RESIGNATION OF SANTA ANNA!

Accounts from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult. are received at New Orleans. Santa Anna had resigned the Presidency, in consequence of dissatisfaction at his movements for the defence of the city. It was not known whether his resignation would be accepted. It was reported that he had been superseded as commander-in-chief of the army, by Gen. Valencia.

Gen. Scott left Jalapa on the 23d for Puebla, at the head of a large body of troops, and arrived there on the 29th, all well. His whole force at Puebla was only estimated at 4600 men. It was not known, but believed by many that he would march directly for the capital. The force engaged in fortifying Rio Frio was estimated at from 12 to 20,000. Another battle is expected.

An exciting rumor, evidently unfounded, had prevailed at Vera Cruz, that the Puebla people had risen upon Gen. Worth, and cut off 600 or 700 of his men.

1800 men were said to be sick in the hospitals at Vera Cruz on the 31st, and a great many dying daily. 49 were said to have died in the castle that day. Other accounts make less of the sickness. Gen. Shields is doing well. Major Hammond, Paymaster, is dead.

Later accounts are received from Gen. Taylor's division. Part of Col. Doniphan's command had arrived at Saltillo, after a sharp encounter with Indians. Capt. Reed was wounded. 17 Indians were killed, and 2900 stolen horses and mules recovered.

A Massachusetts man had been found killed. Three Mexicans were taken as his murderers and one shot in attempting to escape.

☞ There has been received and forwarded by Irish Relief Committee of Fayetteville, $100 in cash, 54 barrels flour, and 1260 bushels corn, some dried fruit, (and $17 60 for 176 lbs. bacon sold here,) and recently received and now on hand, over 20 bushels corn.

C. BENBOW.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. CHARLES B. ROOT to Miss ANNIE F. GALES, eldest daughter of Weston R. Gales, Esq. Editor of the Register.

On the 1st instant, at the house of Thomas I. Faison, Esq., in Sampson county, by the Rev. Malcolm C. Conoly, LEMUEL CHESNUTT to Miss SARAH JANE THOMSON.

In Bladen county, on the 27th May, by Joseph R. Kemp, Esq., Mr. LEONARD L. CURRIE to Miss MARY JANE O'NEIL, all of Bladen county.

In Sampson co., on the 12th ult., Dr. ELIAS F. SHAW, of Duplin county, to Miss SUSAN A., daughter of Wm. Faison, Esq., of Sampson.

On the 6th inst., near Laurel Hill, by the Rev. L. Culbreth, Mr. G. W. BULLARD of Wilmington, N. C. to Miss MARY GIBSON of Richmond County, N. C.

DIED,

At the residence of his son-in-law, Henry A. London, Esq. in Pittsborough, on Monday the 7th inst., WILLIAM C. LORD, Esq. in the 54th year of his age. Mr. Lord was a citizen of Wilmington, which place he left a few weeks ago in [illegible]. Not only in that community, [illegible] friends here, and elsewhere, [illegible] Mr. Lord [illegible] of department [illegible] except in [illegible]. Prompt in [illegible] with the confi[illegible] and near. Integrity [illegible] marked every hour of his life.—As a [illegible], and a father, he was in all [illegible] to others. In him were happ[illegible] dignity of [illegible] disposition, and a [illegible] kind and tender impression. [illegible] graces of his character was that which [illegible] threw over the whole. Mr. Lord was a sincere and devoted *Christian*, if any one deserves the name. And long will it be ere his place is filled, either in the circle of his friends, or in the service of his God."

Of Dyspepsia, at his residence in Anson county, on the 2d instant, CLEMENT MARSHALL, in the 47th year of his age, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn their irreparable loss. But they mourn not alone; a whole community share in their sorrow, and sympathize in their bereavement. Few men ever enjoyed, in so high a degree, the love and esteem of his fellow man; and few ever died more deeply and sincerely lamented. The kindness and amiability of his disposition, the plainness and affability of his demeanor, added to his mental and moral worth, early endeared him to all who knew him, and gave him a personal popularity, at once extensive and permanent. For many years he represented the county of Anson in the State Senate, without opposition, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents; and although urged to continue his public services, he declined the flattering solicitations of friends, preferring the peaceful walks of private life, which were ever more congenial to his taste and feelings. His public duties in every position he occupied, were discharged with fidelity to the public, and credit to himself; yet it was in private life that his character was most highly appreciated, because it could be more intimately and thoroughly known. It was in the family and social circle, and in the business transactions of every day life, that he exhibited those virtues and excellencies, which not only made him the object of the highest esteem and most affectionate regard, but gave him an influence which was extensively felt in the salutary effects it exerted on society.

His illness, which was protracted through several months, was borne with patience and resignation. To him, who was one of the most affectionate and devoted of fathers, the thought of a separation from his family was painfully severe; yet he triumphed over these strong feelings of his nature, and cheerfully committed to Him, who careth for the fatherless and widow, the dear objects of his fondest love. For weeks before his death his mind was calm and serene; so much so, that it became with him the subject of frequent remark; and from being an object who required the comfort of his friends, he would often endeavor to administer it to them. With tearless eye and placid countenance, he could now look upon his weeping family and bid their tears be dry. Thus peacefully did his body descend to the grave, and his spirit to the God who gave it.

To those of his friends and relatives who were not permitted to be present in his illness, and to whom this notice will convey the first sad intelligence of his death, it will be a source of consolation to know that he gave strong assurances of his preparation for eternity. And this comfortable hope which his afflicted family are permitted to enjoy, that their loss is his eternal gain, should greatly alleviate the weight of their sad bereavement; and whilst they look forward to a re-union in the skies, where parting is no more and where sorrow cannot come, may they find in their experience of this, as well as of every other visitation of Divine Providence, that

"Earth hath no sorrow that Heaven cannot cure."

[*Communicated.*

In Sampson county, on Friday last, ISAIAH WARREN, in the 99th year of his age. He had been for many years a member of the Baptist Church. He has had about 280 grand children and great grand children.

In Vicksburg, Miss. on the 25th ult., of Inflammatory Rheumatism, Dr. DANIEL McGILL, formerly of this town, in the 42d year of his age.

In Jersey settlement, Davidson county, on the 23d instant, JAMES M. SMITH, son of Col. John M. Smith, in the 23d year of his age.

At Marion C. H., S. C., on the 31st ult., Mrs. MARY GIBSON HENAGAN, wife of Hon. B. K. Henagan, in the 27th year of her age.

At his residence on Ryker's Creek, Bladen county, on the 2d inst., JAMES GILLESPIE, Esq., aged 43 years, after a severe sickness of two months.

In Anson county, on the 27th ult. Mr. DAVID REDFEARN, aged about 48 years.

In Burke county, on the 31st of March last, Mrs. NANCY STACY, (mother of the Rev. James Stacy of this place,) in the 85th year of her age. She had been for *sixty years* a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

In Duplin county, a few days ago, Mrs. NANCY JANE, wife of Thomas Farrow.

In Rockingham County, on the 19th ult. Capt. RICHARD STUBBLEFIELD, aged 85; and on the 24th, Mr. GEORGE COURTS, aged 87, both Soldiers of the Revolution.

From Santa Fe.—Letters received at St. Louis give a most deplorable account of the U. S. Volunteers there under the command of Col. Price. They are never drilled or mustered, and from the highest officer to the private, all is insubordination, misrule, and confusion. They have degenerated into a military mob, openly violating law and order. Insult and injury are daily inflicted on the people of the territory. About one-fifth of the whole command have died from the effects of dissipation.

John U. Vogler, of Salisbury, is the Locofoco candidate for Congress in that District, against Mr. Boyden.

Hail Storm.—A dreadful hail storm passed over a part of this county and the county of Davidson, on last Sabbath evening, destroying all kinds of crops that happened in its immediate track, corn excepted, which it is thought will recover from the injuries it sustained. The cotton crops of Mr. C. L. Torrence and Rev. T. McDonald, were so completely destroyed, that they are now planting their fields in corn. We have heard of one dwelling in this county, which was partly torn to pieces by the storm, and of one barn that was utterly destroyed. The roads, in the track of this storm, were completely blocked up by fallen trees, and broken fences.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

OUR UNIVERSITY.

We have incidentally learned a fact, that speaks well for the character of our University, and it is this: Four of the Representatives of our Government, now and recently, at Foreign Courts, are *Alumni* of this Institution, viz: *William R. King*, at Versailles; *Romulus M. Saunders*, at Madrid; *Abraham Rencher*, Portugal; and *William H. Polk*, Naples.—*Raleigh Register.*

We understand that on Friday evening last, during a thunder storm, Mr. John McLane of Lexington, while standing in the door, was instantly killed by lightning. When he was struck, he had in his arms a small child which escaped unhurt, except being stunned by falling from its father's arms, as both were precipitated into the yard.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

LINES FROM THE ITALIAN.

BY MRS. BUTLER.

I planted in my heart one seed of love,
Water'd with tears, and watched with sleepless care;
It grew, and when I look'd that it should prove
A gracious tree, and blessed harvests bear,
Blossom nor fruit was there to crown my pain,
Tears, cares, and labor, all had been in vain;
And yet I dare not pluck it from my heart,
Lest, with the deep struck root, my life depart.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—June 15.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	9 a 10	Oats,	45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	10¼ a 10½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	95 a $1	Salt, bu.	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1 50 a 1¾
Flour,	7½ a 8½	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	90 a $1	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—No sales of Cotton. Corn sells at 95 to 1 00. Flour 7½ to 8½. Bacon 9 to 10.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 10 to 10½ stock light. Corn 1 20 to 1 25. Fayetteville Flour 8 50 to 9 00; Canal 11 50. Turpentine, Virgin Dip 2 50 to 2 60, Yellow 2 00 to 2 10, Hard 1 00. Lumber, Flooring 7 50 to 9 00, Wide 5 00, Scantling 4 00. Mill Timber 4 00 to 6 50, Shipping 7 00 to 10 00. Shingles 2 00 to 2 50.

At Cheraw, Cotton 9 to 11. Bacon 8 to 8½. Corn 65 to 70. Flour 5 50 to 6 00.

At New York, Cotton has fallen from ½ to 1 cent. Small sales of Uplands at 10 to 12¼; market very dull. Flour is firm at 8 60 to 8 75.—Wheat $2. Corn $1 15 to 1 20. Whiskey 36.

At Charleston, Cotton 9 to 11¾, very dull. Corn 1 05. Flour 7 75 to 8 00.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,720,868 bales, against 1,980,292 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 11.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for J H Hall, G W McDonald, D McNeill, B Rose & Son, A C Simpson, U S Arsenal, S W Tillinghast, G McNeill, J H & J Martine, S J Hinsdale, Hall & Hall, Phoenix Co. E Fuller, D Johnson, J D Williams, J M Rose, Gardner & McKethan, J Kyle, Rockfish Co, W Bell, J S & J Martine, R M Orrell, H Branson, A Johnson & Co, G & H McMillan, C W Andrews, and H Erambert, of this place; and for Gwynn & Hickerson, J & W Murphy, A F Chambers, Rev J F St Clear, M Frost, Brown & James, Rev J Laitz, Jenkins & Roberts, M Q Waddell, G R Griffith, W A Lash, J T Pfohl, J Long, W D Lindsay, T Caldwell & Son, Prescott & Johnson, J Hales, C C Covington, N Newsom, N Stanery, L Williford, T & J Baker, and N King, of the interior.

June 12.—Steamer W B Meares, with Goods for J D Williams, J Utley, Cook & Troy, H & E J Lilly, E J Hale, J C Dye, Shaw & Little, E W Willkings, T S Lutterloh, C T Haigh & Son, J & T Waddill, H L Myrover, and B Rose & Son, of this place; and for J & C J Cowles, M L & R Holmes, Worth & Sanders, J A Worth, J Worth, J C Pfohl, D S McRae, Murchison, Reid & Co. Richmond Co, Tyson & Person, M Brown, Blum & Son, J & R Sloan, J Brooksbank, McAdoo & Scott, G Bylam, J D Covington, C A Brown, W W Walsh, A J Hill, F J Hill, J McRae, J Swann, J Newlin, A F Toon & Co, and J I McMillan, of the interior.

DEPARTURES.

June 15.—Steamer W B Meares, with full load Corn, Peas, Oats, Domestics, Yarns, &c. for merchants and manufacturers of this place and the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS

June 6.—Barque Cornelia L. Beven from Baltimore; Schr. Julia from do. 7.—Barque General Taylor from Portland, Me.; Brigs Samuel Brown from Rhode Island, Charles F. Heath from New York, Br. brig Curlew from do.; Schrs Fame from New London, Jonas Smith from New York, A. F. Thorn from do., Jack Downing from Onslow, Pearl from do., John Pugh from do., Patriot from Boston. 8.—Barque Herschel from Philadelphia; Schrs. L. P. Smith from New York, Wm. D. Peters from do., Leesburg from Boston, J. Lybrand from Philadelphia. 9.—Schrs. Adams Treat from New York, Royal Purple from Lockwood's Folly.

Just received from New York,

A SUPERIOR lot Muslins, Prints, and Shirtings. Also, 1 bale Virginia Osnaburgs. For sale cheap, by

G. & H. McMILLAN.

Fayetteville, June 14. 67-2w

CARD.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his Charleston and Southern patrons generally, that he purposes remaining in the city during the travelling season, and may be found at his office, No. 247 Walnut above Ninth street, directly opposite Dr. Mutter's.

S. S. HORNER,
Successor to James H. Briscoe, Dentist.
Philadelphia, June 8, 1847. 67-3w

ANTIOCH ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, July the 5th, under the charge of the former Instructor.

A. H. CURRIE, Sec'y.
June 14. 67-2w

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

TRINITY SCHOOL,

Eight miles West of Raleigh, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D. Visiter.
Rev. FORDYCE M. HUBBARD, Rector.

THIS School for boys will be opened on the 8th day of July. Terms, for a session of 5 months, including board, washing, &c., and Tuition in Latin, Greek, French, and English, $87 50. Provision will be made for Tuition in Instrumental Music and in Drawing, &c., for which the usual extra charge will be made. In vocal music, instruction will be given without charge.

Pupils will be fitted for entrance into any class in College, or will be carried through an entire Collegiate course, at the option of Parents.

As a general rule, boys will not be received over 14 years of age.

A Uniform dress for Sundays and special occasions, will be required. This will consist in Summer, of a roundabout of dark Summer cloth, with white vest and pantaloons; in winter of a roundabout and pantaloons of dark gray cloth with black vest. The ordinary wearing apparel must be plain and strong. Besides a sufficiency of outer clothing, boys require 5 shirts, 6 pairs of stockings or socks, 6 pocket handkerchiefs, 6 towels, night clothes, &c., all distinctly marked with the owner's name in full.

Till the opening of the School, application for admission to be made to the Rev. Aldert Smedes, Raleigh.

June 5, 1847. 67-8w

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on Thursday the first day of July.

A. C. McNEILL, Principal.

Carthage, June 10, 1847. 67-3w

☞ Carolinian two insertions.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been authorized by the County Court of Cumberland, to charge Toll for persons and vehicles passing Black's Bridge over Big Rockfish, hereby informs the public that said Bridge will be kept in good order, and that the usual rates of Toll will be exacted.

JOHN M. CARVER.

June 11, 1847. 67-3w-pd

LIVERY STABLE.

D. G. Humphrey

HAS established a Livery Stable in Fayetteville, near Briggs's Hotel, where he has a number of good horses and easy vehicles, Carriages, Carioles, Buggies, &c.

He is prepared at all times to convey travellers to any point within the State, or to accommodate pleasure parties with excursions.

His terms are CASH, in all cases; and all damages or injuries done to horses or vehicles, must be paid by the person to whom hired.

May 22, 1847. 67-tf

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the subscribers until Monday, July 5th, for the building of a two story framed House in Lumberton, 50 feet by 25; the lower story to be suitable for an Academy, and the upper for a Masonic Lodge. Persons desirous of taking the contract, can see the plan and specifications, on application to either of the subscribers at Lumberton.

THO. A. NORMENT,
JAS. BLOUNT,
R. E. TROY,
JNO. W. POWELL,
EDWD. LEWIS,
Committee.

June 10, 1847. 1w

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Peter Evans & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent.

PETER EVANS,
PETER G. EVANS,
HENRY J. DENNIS.

June 1, 1847. 3wpd

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension of Negro SAM, if taken out of this State and secured in some Jail so that I get him again, or Ten Dollars if taken in this State. Said ranaway on the 4th day of January, 1847, and is about 27 years of age and near six feet high; bright complexion, has a down look when spoken to, and has several scars on his back, made by the whip.

JAMES C. McEACHIN,
Guardian of the heirs of John Morrison.
Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C.
June 10, 1847. 67-tf

From the Fall River Monitor, April 1846.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This medicine, prepared by a long experienced and skilful physician, tested and approved by a great number of intelligent, discriminating and respectable persons in various parts of the country; is now received and used with entire confidence and with great success by those afflicted with pulmonary complaints. It is also recommended as a valuable medicine for other diseases, such as colds, coughs, and particularly diseases whose tendency is to consumption. Should its efficacy continue as it has thus far been proved in various obstinate cases, it will indeed be a most invaluable medicine.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Archibald Buchan, one of the Executors of Archibald Black, dec'd, *vs.* Hugh Black and others, heirs at Law of Archibald Black, dec'd.

PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh Black, Kenneth Black, Duncan A. W. Patterson, and John B. Patterson, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said absent persons, they being some of the next of kin of said Archibald Black, dec'd, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, and then and there make objection, if any they have, wherefore the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said Archibald Black, shall not be admitted to probate, otherwise the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Archibald Black, dec'd, will be admitted to probate, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1847, and 71st of Independence.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

[Price adv. $4.]

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

David W. Wilson *vs.* John J. Alston.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John J. Alston, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said Defendant to appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of July next, then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1847, and 71st of Independence.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $5] 67

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a Fresh Supply of GOODS in their line, viz: Sack Salt: brown, loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugars; Rio, Java, Laguira, and Maricabo Coffee; [illegible] Nails; wrapping Paper; Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Epsom Salts; Indigo and Madder; Saleratus; Copperas; Lamp Black; cotton and wool Cards; Brooms, painted and brass bound Buckets; wash Tubs and Keelers; wire Sieves; willow Baskets; Borax; Alum; Brimstone; ground Pepper; Mustard best quality; Scotch Snuff in Bladders; Hyson and Black Teas; Nutmegs and Cloves; Cassia; Saddle Tacks; Shoe Blacking; Camphor; Starch; steel Forks; Spades and Shovels; weeding Hoes; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky pat. Axes; Coffee Mills; corn and mowing Scythes; handsaws and drawing Knives; [illegible] Chisels; claw Hammers and Hatchets; cast, blistered, and German Steel; English and Swedish Iron; Shovel Moulds; pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; table and tea Spoons; pad, rim, stock, trunk, and till Locks; long and short handled frying Pans; Opodeldoc; Laudanum; Paregoric; castor and sweet Oil; Essences; Ink; hollow Ware; Crockery, suited to the country merchant trade; Glassware; Blacksmith's Tools in sets; Saddles, Bridles, and Martingales; Cigars, very cheap; Champaigne Wine in baskets; pale and red French Brandies; Holland Gin; Madeira, Sherry, white and red Port Wines, warranted [illegible].

The above, with numerous articles not named, we [illegible] as low as can be found at any house in this place, to country merchants or others, on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1847. 60tf

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
April 19, 1847. [illegible]

REMOVED.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS removed to the New Store [illegible] West of his former Stand, at W. Prior's, where he proposes to sell Watches and Jewelry as low as they can be sold anywhere in North Carolina.

His usual attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.
March [illegible]

FISH.

80 [illegible] No. [illegible] HERRINGS
[illegible] No. 2 MACKEREL.
Just [illegible] HALL & HALL
[illegible]

LAMP OIL.—[illegible]
S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs [illegible]
S. J. HINSDALE.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

[illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	7
[illegible]	50	25
[illegible]	10	8
[illegible]	3 00	2 50
[illegible]	50	25
[illegible]	17½	15
[illegible]	5 00	[illegible]

We continue to run our usual number of Boats [illegible] light draught [illegible] 17 inches [illegible] Our present terms for receiving and forwarding [illegible]

Receiving and forwarding at Wilmington [illegible] commission [illegible] per cent. We have [illegible] Ware Houses at the river, where they may [illegible] Produce [illegible]

Passage, $3 up and down.

This [illegible] goes into effect after 20th inst. Thankful for past favors we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 40tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

H. LEETE.

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS adapted to the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, olive, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains, all wool; Casinetts; Muslin-de-Laine, black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests, [illegible] Sheeting; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cassimere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 10-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold very low for Cash, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 23, 1846. 97-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1847.

Archibald Kelly, James C. Kelly, Robert McEwen and wife Jane, Mary Kelly, James K. Campbell and wife Catharine, John R. Kelly by his next friend and Guardian, Jas. C. Kelly in his own right, and as Administrator of John George, deceased, and Duncan Kelly, vs. Daniel Kelly.

Petition for sale and division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Daniel Kelly, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 1st Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, H. H. Robinson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in May, A. D. 1847.

H. H. ROBINSON, Cl'k.
[Pr. adv. $5 50] 63-6w

More New Goods.

WE are this day in receipt of a FRESH SUPPLY of fine goods for Ladies' wear, *of the most recent importations and entire new styles*, consisting in part of—

Rich blue-black Satin strip'd Poult de' Soie Silks,
Do fancy striped and fig'd do do,
Do do Satin striped & shaded do do,
Do do ombre shaded and fig'd do do,
Do do damask fig'd & strip'd do do,
Plain black Matteoni, Gro' de Rhine, and Gro' de Swiss Lustrings,
Black and fancy Silk Fringes and Cords for Trimmings,
Super Satin striped and ombre shaded Barege Shawls and Scarfs,
Rich embroidered Thread Lace Shawls,
Extra rich do. Canton Crape ditto,
Super ombre shaded and embroidered French Muslins and Robes, black and white and black and lavender English Mourning Prints, Gauze Flannels, &c.
6 pieces Excelsior damask fig'd French printed Jaconets, something very rich for Ladies' dresses, Thread Laces, Edgings, &c. together with a large assortment of new style Bonnets, Artificial Sprigs, Flowers, Wreaths, &c.
Also, 1 piece extra fine black French Drap de' Ete, for gentlemen's Summer wear.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
April 24, 1847. 60-tf

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to see those who may favor him with a call. [illegible]

Mr. B. [illegible]

[illegible]

J. L. BRYAN.
Ap[illegible]

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, [illegible]
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES, [illegible]
Steamer COTTON PLANT, [illegible]
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY,
ODD FELLOW,
MIKE CRONLY,
WASHINGTON,
T. L. CURTIS,
READY MONEY,
MARY LILLY.

THE [illegible] Merchants' Steam Boat Company [illegible] Wilmington, N. C. [illegible] Cape Fear River [illegible] Freights.

The new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draught is calculated at 14 to 15 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters [illegible]

[illegible] Cape Fear, and one that [illegible] to the going business with regularity [illegible] the waters. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as [illegible] Neither of the Boating concerns [illegible] to reduce their freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge [illegible] this Company have given it up, with the [illegible] that the [illegible] Merchants of our town [illegible]

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place free of commission,—no other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter [illegible] freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. [illegible]

COMMISSION & AUCTION BUSINESS.

WE respectfully inform our old friends, and the public, that we have resumed the above business, and promise our best efforts for the interest of those who may please to entrust us with the sale of any kind of merchandize, excepting liquors—[illegible] of country produce, or of any thing else in our line.

WILL. PECK & SON.
Raleigh, May 18. 64-6w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and one that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 30tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

NEW AND CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—
New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do do,
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
300 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quiling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warps.

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

RALEIGH
CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MILITARY ACADEMY.

Classical Department, J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor, assisted by R. H. MASON.

Mathematical and Military Department, SIMON PRESTON.

THE year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the [illegible] of January, and the second session on the first of July.

It is the design of the Preceptor, that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages it affords, for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education.

Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For English and Mathematical Studies, per Session, $15 00
For Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian Languages, per Session, 20 00

[illegible]

REFERENCES.

[illegible]

J. M. L.
[illegible] May 17, 1847. 63-3w

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal [illegible]
S. J. HINSDALE.

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD [illegible]

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, [illegible]

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Beaver, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Cloth and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth Caps, [illegible] Seal, and Seal Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, [illegible] and Glazed Caps, cheaper than ever. J. C. T.

Oct. 20, 1846. 31tf

LOOK HERE.

ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

BELLS.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish BELLS of all sizes from 20 to 15,000 lbs., suitable for Churches, Fire, Factories, Steamboats, &c.—They are warranted of superior quality and tone, and have obtained the premium at the "New York State Fair" for several years past. I have sold a large number in this city and vicinity, and can refer to any of the purchasers as to tone, quality, &c.—one recently sold, of 2,044 lbs., to the Catholic Church at Laurel, Md., has been heard eight miles, and gives entire satisfaction. An assortment generally kept on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

JOHN D. HASKELL, Agent
for A. Meneely, Baltimore, Md.
April 28, 1847. 61-6w

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy by the name of JOE, who absconded from me about the first of this month, or Fifteen Dollars for the confinement of him in any Jail so that I can get him. Joe is black and quite likely and very shrewd; about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, probably higher; will weigh about one hundred and forty or fifty pounds. He will no doubt try to make his way to a free State; he may have free papers, and try to pass himself off for one of the Reeds. He may attempt to pass in woman's clothing, as his wife is a free woman. If he has her free papers, they will be in the name of Eleanor Reed; or if his wife is with him, she may pretend to have a title for him as I am informed she pretends to have.—There are a great many free persons of color by the name of Reed in this vicinity, and probably he has procured some of their free papers.

C. N. WHITE.
Concord, April 23, 1847. 60-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

Which they offer at low prices.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c., for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43tf

20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. Stewart's Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto ditto ditto Rio Coffee,
With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

Received on Consignment,

25 BAGS Rio Coffee,
30 3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
[illegible] N. E. Rum.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43tf

WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS.

HEADLEY'S new work, 1st volume, price [illegible] Headley's Sacred Mountains [illegible] Peter Parley's [illegible]

E. J. HALE.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, [illegible]
S. J. HINSDALE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVING [illegible] AGENCY of this [illegible]

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. [illegible] settled on the most liberal terms, and prompt payment will always be made at the Agency of losses.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. [illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, and Factories, against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 1tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body; being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846 16-12m

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do,
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c &c
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS**, consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; bro. Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; blch'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents. ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
41 S. J. HINSDALE.

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR RENT.

THE **OREGON HOTEL**, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to
W. S. MULLINS.
May 14, 1847. 65-tf

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market.
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

JOHN C. LATTA.

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT.

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw

STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

☞ Passengers enter their names at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Dec. 23, 1846. 43-tf

MRS. WALTON

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has received her Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute all orders for Mantuamaking and Millinery, in superior style and fashion.

Ladies' Bonnets of all kinds, bleached, and altered to the most fashionable shape.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, directly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 21. 60-tf

F. T. WARD

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

New Goods again!

WILLIAM McINTYRE offers for sale—Linen Tapes and Bobbin; col'd and white Hose and half Hose; col'd and white Gloves; Silk Mitts; Kid Gloves; Cambric, Jaconet, Book, Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; Ginghams; Calicoes; Printed Lawns; Embroidered Robes; Lile Thread; Lace Edgings and Insertings; Jaconet Swiss Insertings and Edgings; Silk Berage Scarfs, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; Bombazines; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lain; Balzorines; Berage; Linen Cambric hemstitched Handkerchiefs; Pongee and Bandanna Pocket Handkerchiefs; black Matthona Cravats; Italian and Croton Cloth; white Marseilles Vesting; white and col'd Linen Drills; striped and cross-barred French Cassimere; fine bl'k Doe-skin Cassimere; French Cloths; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; fine unbleached Shirting and Drilling; bleached Shirting and Sheetings; brown Sheeting and Shirting; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Marshall's Patent Thread; Raworth's and other Spool Cotton; Canvass Needles and Worsted for Embroidering; Printed Chimney Screens; Window Blinds and House Paper; French Lace, plain Straw, English Straw, and Fluted Lawn Bonnets; Artificial Flowers and Tabs; Palm-leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Men's and Youths' Cloth, and Glazed Caps; Silk Parasols; Sun Shades; Silk, Scotch, Gingham, and other low priced Umbrellas.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Knives and Forks; Pocket Knives; Scissors; German Silver and Britannia Table and Tea Spoons; Draw Knives; Hand Saws; Mill Saw Files; Horse Rasps; Coopers' and Carpenters' Adzes; Jack, Smooth, Fore, Jointer, Match and Sash Planes; Iron-rim'd, Brass Knob, Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks; Wood Screws; Saddle Tacks and Brads; Collins' and other approved makers' Axes; Chopping Hatchets; Broad Axes; short handle Pans; long handle Shovels; Ames' Spades; Wagon Boxes; Cut and Wrought Nails; English and Swedes Bar Iron; Cast and German Steel.

Groceries.

Loaf and Pulverised Sugar; Green Tea; Rio and Java Coffee; New Orleans and St. Croix Sugar; Spices; Indigo; Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards; Dupont's Gunpowder; Mould and Drop Shot; Window Glass; White Lead; Foot Mats; Painted Pails, and Corn Brooms.

Also, 50 barrels MACKEREL.

May 4, 1847. 61-3m

On Consignment,

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars,
5 Bbls. "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
41 S. J. HINSDALE.

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 13-tf

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give TEN DOLLARS for the delivery of Negroes Jim and his wife Rose, to me or for their confinement in Jail. Jim is about 6 feet high, bow legged and stoops when walking. Rose is 4½ feet high, stout built, and moves quick—about 55 or 60 years old. She has been gone some three months; supposed to range between W. H. Hardin's country place and Rockfish. Jim is well known at Rockfish and this place as a sawyer.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r of H. Campbell.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1847. 63t

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE FALL SESSION of W. J. Bingham's Select School [illegible] will begin on the [illegible] Sessions regulated by those of our University, beginning two days sooner. At the end of the present Session a class will be discharged, making room for several new scholars.—For terms, &c. address the Principal, directing to Hillsborough, N. C.

Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM, Prin.
Mathematical " DAVID W. KERR.
12 miles S. W. from Hillsboro'. [illegible] 64-6p
May 29, 1847.

100 CASKS Fresh Thomaston Unslacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR $2,500,000.

Beside a reserve fund from surplus premiums, of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.
Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.
Secretary—F. F. CAMROUX, Esq.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premium for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the Capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors—as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Division of Profits.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

United States Board of Local Directors.—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st. N. York.—Jacob Harvey, Esq., Chairman; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., James Boorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq., Gorham A. Worth, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq., William Van Hook, Esq., and C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia—Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. Godey, George Rex Graham, Esq., William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore—Jonathan Meredith, Esq., Samuel Hoffman, Esq., Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners.—New York—J. Kearny Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st.; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin st.; S. S. Keene, M. D., 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st. and No. 134 Bowery, at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily. Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel.—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor.—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine st.

Cashier.—Henry E. Cutlip, Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 Bowery, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, or British North American Colonies.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dr. B. W. ROBINSON, Medical Examiner,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 18, 1847. 55-3m

JUST RECEIVED.

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount [illegible]"
For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. [illegible]

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Draymen's [illegible] required by us in settlement of [illegible]
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847.

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART has just received from New York a fashionable Supply of [illegible] Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, [illegible] &c. &c., and is prepared to execute [illegible] kinds of Millinery. Orders [illegible] meet with prompt attention. [illegible] bleached and altered to the present [illegible]

Latest Spring and Summer [illegible] received.

March 22, 1847. [illegible]

Thyme, Summer Savory, [illegible] Sweet Marjoram, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

DR. LE ROY'S

VEGETABLE

Universal Pills,

Are a Strengthening, Purgative and Purifying Tonic.

THESE Pills have been [illegible]

They are particularly recommended to those who are afflicted with any kind of [illegible] Complaint, as there is no medicine [illegible] has so natural and happy an effect [illegible] correcting the stomach and liver and [illegible] healthy chyle, and in purifying [illegible]

They are acknowledged by [illegible] who are using them to be not [illegible] pleasant in their operation, but [illegible] and efficient medicine ever offered [illegible] who once make a trial of these [illegible] willing to be without them [illegible] their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who are suffering with [illegible] will find Dr. Le Roy's Pills a remedy [illegible] immediate in its effects.

[illegible]

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent, Fayetteville.
April 12, 1847. [illegible]

A CARD.

DR. W. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at [illegible] the [illegible] Bridge, adjoining the [illegible] at present occupied by the Hon. James C. D[illegible]
Nov. [illegible] 1846. [illegible]

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to [illegible] the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of M[illegible] & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 29. [illegible]

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great [illegible] which these Wheels have attained [illegible] of nearly 4000 of them in different [illegible] country, the subscribers have [illegible] in North Carolina, 20 of which are [illegible] successful operation in Cumberland [illegible] properly introduced, they nearly [illegible] of the Mill, and in quantity of work [illegible] exceed the most sanguine expectations [illegible] ers, many of whom are gentlemen [illegible] for their science and practical skill [illegible] tested to the value of this improvement [illegible] Wheels are more durable, and more [illegible] order, when properly put together, than [illegible] mon Flutter Wheel. They will save [illegible] the water, and run well in back water [illegible] is a head above. The speed of the Saw [illegible] creased to more than double the strokes [illegible]

The price of an individual right for one [illegible] Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, [illegible] this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and as high as 5000 feet a day, and save [illegible] the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.	JONES.
A. Graham.	James McDaniel.
CUMBERLAND.	CRAVEN.
Col. Alex. Murchison.	John Bryant.
Christopher Munroe.	COLUMBUS.
Alex. Williams.	Lot Williamson.
Col. A. S. McNeill.	ROBESON.
Farquhard Smith.	W. C. McNeill.
John McDaniel.	RICHMOND.
John Evans.	John C. McLaurin.
J. W. Howell.	John L. Fairley.
BLADEN.	ANSON.
Gen. James McKay.	A. Bauchum.
Robert Melvin.	J. R. Reid, M[illegible]
S. N. Richardson.	CASWELL.
Thomas C. Smith.	J. T. Dodson, M[illegible]
Isaac Wright.	William Russell.
John Smith.	CHATHAM.
SAMPSON.	Cole & Brantly.
G. T. Barksdale.	Smith & Pul[illegible]
Patrick Murphy.	N. Clegg.
John H. Spearman.	WAKE.
Hardy Royal.	S. Beasly.
NEW HANOVER.	JOHNSTON.
James Murphy.	J. T. Leach.
Charles Henry.	BEAUFORT.
ONSLOW	B. Runyon.
Robert Aman.	—— Arnold.
GREENE.	PITT.
Thomas Hooker.	John Joiner.
GUILFORD.	Drs. Robert and R[illegible] Williams.
Dr. Faulks.	DUPLIN.
LENOIR.	Lewis Herring.
Thomas Rouse.	James Jarman.
Jesse Lassiter.	Daniel Moore.
John Williams, Esq.	

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern, and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf